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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1784.

To the People of PENNSYLVANIA.

Fellow-Citizens,

THE preſent is a very important period to us and our poſterity. We are to determine, whether our conſtitution requires any amendments, and, if it does, what they ſhould be.

Theſe queſtions have been debated with warmth. Some think, that *all* the alterations that have been agitated ſhould be made. Theſe could not be made, without diſpleaſing a conſiderable part of the people.

On the other hand it is contended, that *no* alterations whatever ought to be made; that the conſtitution has carried us triumphantly thro' the war; and that we ſhall fall under the rule of an * ariſtocracy, if we make any.

As to the firſt obſervation, it ſhould be remembered, that part of the triumph ought at leaſt to be attributed to the conſtitutions of the other ſtates, which are widely different from our own.

As to the ſecond, it may be noticed, that if *no* alterations can be made in our conſtitution, without ſubjecting ourſelves to an ariſtocracy, the other ſtates of the union muſt be in a moſt dangerous ſituation. Many words upon this ſubject would be uſeleſs. Let your good ſenſe ſeriouſly conſider, and then decide, whether the danger to liberty from an ariſtocracy will be greater with a *ſingle* legiſlative branch, or with a different diſtribution of power.

In a ſingle legiſlative branch, thoſe aſpiring mortals, who deſire to dictate to their equals, have only to ſecure a † majority, and their project is compleated. They may then govern as they pleaſe. It would be madneſs in them to wiſh for a ſeparate branch of the legiſlature, under an expectation of ſitting as a *Houſe of Lords*. That would be ſtupidly ſetting themſelves up as a mark to be ſhot at, and would only be *doubling* their difficulties; for then they muſt obtain *two* majorities inſtead of *one*—that is, a majority in *each* Houſe.

It is very *remarkable*, that the conſtitution of *every* ſtate upon the continent has guarded againſt *this danger* ariſing from a ſingle legiſlative branch, except this and *Georgia*; and that ſtate has made a proviſion againſt the miſchiefs to be apprehended from the raſh, haſty, paſſionate or artful proceedings of a ſingle Houſe, which we have not; for, in the 8th, 27th and 28th ſections of her conſtitution it is directed, that "all laws and ordinances ſhall be read three times on ſeparate days, and, after the ſecond reading, *be ſent to the Executive Council*, for their peruſal, advice, remarks and amendments, and be returned in five days."

The moſt celebrated writers upon government agree, that the *legiſlative*, *executive* and *judicial* powers ſhould be ſo ſeparated, as not to be dependent one upon another; and the Congreſs, in their addreſs to the inhabitants of *Canada*, at the beginning of the late war, declared, that "the ſeveral powers being *ſeparated* and *diſtributed* into different hands, *for checks one upon another*, is the *only* effectual mode ever invented by the wit of man, to promote their *freedom* and *proſperity*;" and in the enumeration of "*grievances*" they alledged, that "the Judges of the courts of common law had been made entirely dependent on *one* part of the legiſlature for their *ſalaries*, as well as the *duration* of their commiſſions." Permit me to make one quotation more, becauſe it is from an author, "whoſe name," Congreſs ſaid, "all Europe revered," the Baron de *Monteſquieu*—"The political liberty of the ſubject is a *tranquility of mind*, ariſing from the opinion each perſon has of his *ſafety*. In order to have this liberty, it is requiſite the government be ſo conſtituted, as one man need not be *afraid* of another. When the *legiſlative* and *executive* powers are *united* in the ſame perſon, or in the *ſame body* of Magiſtrates, THERE CAN BE NO LIBERTY; becauſe apprehenſions may ariſe, leſt the *ſame* monarch or *ſenate* ſhould *enact* tyrannical laws, to *execute* them in a tyrannical manner. Again, THERE IS NO LIBERTY, if the power of *judging* be not ſeparated from the *legiſlative* and *executive* powers. THERE WOULD BE AN END OF EVERY THING, were the ſame man or the *ſame body*, whether of the nobles or *of the people*, to exerciſe thoſe *three* powers, that of *enacting* laws, that of *executing* the public reſolutions, and that of *judging* the crimes or differences of individuals." Congreſs alſo declared, that it was not ſufficient, that "there ſhould be an *appearance* of theſe powers being ſeparated," but that they ought to be ſubſtantially and independently ſeparated.

Let the foregoing ſentiments be compared with the arrangement of powers in our conſtitution, and every man of ſenſe will be convinced, I hope, that no ſyſtem of policy that can poſſibly be introduced among us can be ſo favorable to the views of an ariſtocracy, as this very arrangement—*Becauſe*, the ſingle operation of a majority in the Aſſembly gives immediately an undue influence over the *executive* and *judicial* powers.

1ſt. Principal officers of the *executive* and *judicial* branches are, to uſe the words of Congreſs, "entirely dependent for their *ſalaries*, as well as the *duration* of their commiſſions;" for, the Preſident and Vice-Preſident muſt be *annually choſen* by the * Aſſembly, and the Judges of the Supreme Court are "*removeable* for † miſbehaviour at any time by the Aſſembly." "Juſtices of the Peace are alſo removeable for miſconduct by the Aſſembly."

2d. Any *executive* or *judicial* officer may be *impeached* by *the Aſſembly*, and be *condemned* by the *Council*, thus depending on *the Aſſembly*.

3d. The diſqualification of men from continuing in the public ſervice after a certain term of years, according to our conſtitution, will be exceedingly favorable to ariſtocratic deſigns. Such a party, following the examples of all parties in all countries and ages, that have formed plans againſt the general liberty and welfare, will act with a ſyſtematic regularity, and will be ſtrongly combined together. They will take care, in defiance of the contrivance of diſqualification, by ſhifting from one place to another, always to be in power, in the legiſlative, executive, or judicial departments. They will have ſome of their party conſtantly ready to ſtep into theſe poſts. Their aim will be to monopolize public buſineſs, and the modes of conducting it. When men who are the ſincere friends of equal liberty come into Council or Aſſembly, it will take a conſiderable time for them to get an acquaintance with the management of affairs, and to diſcover the intrigues of the ſelfiſh party; and as ſoon perhaps as they acquire this uſeful information, their offices expire, and they are prevented from employing it for the common good. It is in vain to ſay, that the body of the people will be as wiſe as an ariſtocratic faction, and therefore will always be ſafe. If that will be the caſe, where is the danger of an ariſtocracy? But, the experience of mankind demonſtrates, that there is a cunning, a vigilance, a perſeverance in the enemies of freedom, that has been very unſucceſsfully combated by the prudence and honeſty of the people at large. That mournful experience, explained and enforced by the warnings of the worthieſt and moſt learned hiſtorians, evince, that the danger of the people is never ſo great, as when an opportunity is given of melting down the legiſlative, executive and judicial authorities into one common maſs, under a popular form of government. Take care, *Pennſylvanians*, that you do not provide the materials for your own chains, when you have it now in your choice, *perhaps for the laſt time*, of perfectly ſecuring yourſelves and your poſterity. Look around at our ſiſter ſtates. Have they, in their zeal for freedom, ordered, that thoſe who faithfully ſerve in the legiſlative or executive branches ſhall *be diſqualified* for *three* or *four* years, as in our conſtitution, *by the knowledge they have acquired*, though their country confides in them as the ableſt and worthieſt men ſhe could employ? No: The other ſtates ſeem deſirous, that their ſervants ſhould be perfectly acquainted with the duties they are to diſcharge; and I cannot forbear believing they will be better ſerved, and preſerve their freedom as long at leaſt as we ſhall do. Are the people of *Pennſylvania* more *ſtupid* than the people of the other ſtates, and therefore not fit to be truſted with the choice of their officers *as freely* as the people of other ſtates are? or are the citizens of this ſtate more diſpoſed to be *villainous* than thoſe of other ſtates, that they are thus laid under ſuch ſingular reſtrictions? *Frequent election* is the true remedy againſt the ambition and corruption of repreſentatives. For the people to deprive themſelves of honeſt and wiſe ſervants is an injury, not a ſecurity.

4th. Our conſtitution is extremely favorable to the deſigns of an ariſtocratic party, becauſe the 20th ſection is ſo worded, that the legiſlature, conſiſting of a *ſingle* branch, may *create as many offices* as they pleaſe, and *appoint the officers*. Think, think, my countrymen, to what conſequences this power may lead in times to come, when an ariſtocratic majority, with all the other advantages they will poſſeſs, may domineer in that Houſe.

In my humble opinion, the legiſlature ſhould have the power of creating offices, and an executive, *independent on the legiſlature*, ſhould have the power of appointing the officers. Then, the creation would not take place for the ſake of the appointment; and you would not be unneceſſarily burthened with officers, for the purpoſe of increaſing the influence of the legiſlative or executive. I appeal to your underſtandings, if this is not the language of truth and freedom.

My earneſt wiſh, my fervent prayer is, that you may live under a GOVERNMENT OF LAWS, and not of men. What is a government of laws? This—that the legiſlative, executive and judicial departments may, uninterruped one by the other, exerciſe their ſeveral powers. How are theſe powers to be thus reſpectively ſecured to them? By *marking the diſtinguiſhing lines* ſo clearly and ſtrongly, that no doubt can remain, and by rendering them *independent of each other*. How is this to be done? By the joint and friendly exertions of temperate and worthy men of both parties among us. Let us be animated to this work by the juſt and noble ſentiments that ought to influence the conduct of a free people. Let us abhor the idea of one party triumphing over the other, and generouſly unite to form ſuch a model of government, as may be beneficial to *all*. For this laudable purpoſe, let us chearfully make mutual conceſſions; and, if we cannot frame the beſt conſtitution, let us frame the beſt our various opinions or prejudices will admit of. With this view, I beg leave to propoſe the following explanations and amendments.

The *ſixth* ſection to be ſo explained, that every freeman, acquiring the right of an elector therein mentioned, *ſhall vote in the city or county in which he acquires the right*. This regulation is intended to prevent impoſitions, and is preſumed to be agreeable to the conſtitution of every other ſtate in the union. The meaning of the words "public taxes" ſhould be aſcertained.

The *eighth* ſection to be altered, ſo that a perſon ſhall not be incapable of being elected a member of Aſſembly, for "more than four years in ſeven." The reaſon has been mentioned. This alteration, it is preſumed, will be agreeable to the conſtitution of every ſtate in the union.

The *tenth* ſection to be ſo altered, that a *majority* of the whole number of members elected ſhall make a quorum of the Houſe, inſtead of "two thirds," as the conſtitution now requires. This alteration will prevent unneceſſary delays of the public buſineſs, and, it is preſumed, will be agreeable to the conſtitution of every ſtate in the union.

The *eleventh* ſection to be ſo altered, that a perſon may be a Delegate in Congreſs as long as the confederation permits, which is "for three years in any term of ſix years." This alteration will be agreeable to the conſtitution of every other ſtate in the union. The preſent prohibition by our conſtitution, that "no man ſhall ſit in Congreſs longer than two years ſucceſſively, nor be capable of election for three years afterwards," makes a diſadvantageous diſtinction between the citizens of this commonwealth and thoſe of other ſtates.

The *twelfth* ſection to be altered, conformably to the alteration of the *tenth*.

The *fifteenth* ſection to be ſo altered, that "bills of a public nature" ſhall not be paſſed into laws upon an allegation of "public neceſſity," unleſs they "ſhall be printed for the conſideration of the people," in newſpapers, at leaſt three weeks before they are paſſed, or unleſs the Supreme Executive Council ſhall, by a written meſſage to the legiſlature, approve of their being paſſed without ſuch publication. If another legiſlative branch is admitted, this ſection may perhaps not be judged neceſſary. It is not to be found in the conſtitution of any other ſtate in the union, and is and will be very expenſive.

The *nineteenth* ſection to be ſo altered, that a perſon ſhall not be incapable of being elected a Councillor of the Supreme Executive Council after ſerving in that office for three years—This alteration will be agreeable, it is preſumed, to the conſtitution of every other ſtate in the union. It may further be provided, that no perſon ſhall be capable of being Preſident for more than three years in any term of ſix years. On this point, the conſtitutions of the other ſtates differ. The Preſident and Vice-Preſident ſhould not be elected *annually*, but for the three years, or the reſidue of the three years, for which they were choſen Councillor by the people. This is intended to prevent an undue dependence upon the legiſlature. For the ſame reaſon, adequate but moderate ſalaries and wages ſhould be fixed by law for the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, and for the members of the Council; and the legiſlature ſhould not have the power of leſſening thoſe ſalaries and wages, without the conſent of the Council declared in writing.

The *twentieth* ſection ſhould be ſo explained, by a proper arrangement of the words, that the Preſident or Vice-Preſident and the Supreme *Executive* Council ſhould have the power of appointing all officers, *except ſuch as by the conſtitution are expreſly mentioned to be choſen by the people or the legiſlature*. The reaſon

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* A Government of great men.

† A majority of *one* vote may decide the moſt important queſtion, without allowing time for a deliberate conſideration.

* It is ſaid, the Preſident and Vice-Preſident are choſen by the Aſſembly, becauſe, tho' the Council joins in the election, their number is but ſmall, compared with that of the Aſſembly.

† When an ariſtocracy ariſe, they may call the moſt virtuous conduct "miſbehaviour."

for this alteration has been aſſigned before, and the alteration will be agreeable to the conſtitutions of many of the ſtates. This ſection ſhould alſo be explained with regard to the aſſent of the Preſident or Vice-Preſident to every act of the Council, which point is, in the opinion of one of the greateſt law officers of the ſtate, and of others, very ambiguouſly expreſſed.

The power of "hearing and determining upon impeachments" ſhould be transferred from the Supreme Executive Council to a legiſlative council, conformably to the conſtitution, it is preſumed, of every other ſtate in the union, except *Georgia*. This reaſon is ſufficient, that a legiſlative council will conſiſt of a greater number of perſons than the Supreme Executive Council, and be a more full repreſentative of the people.

Power ſhould be veſted in the Supreme Executive Council to convene the Legiſlature to ſome other place, than the place appointed for the next meeting, in caſe of contagion, or any other cauſe dangerous to the health or lives of the members, agreeably to the conſtitution of *Maſſachuſetts*; and proviſion ſhould be made for enabling the Council to act, in caſe the offices of Preſident and Vice-Preſident become vacant by death or otherwiſe, agreeably to the conſtitutions of many of the ſtates. Our conſtitution requires the preſence of the Preſident or Vice-Preſident to every act of the Council, and proviſion cannot be made by a law, without an *alteration* of the conſtitution.

A mode ſhould be aſcertained for deciding, in caſe of equal votes for the offices of Preſident or Vice Preſident; and alſo in caſe of an equal diviſion in Council. Both theſe caſes are unprovided for in our conſtitution.

The *twenty-third* ſection to be explained, and the meaning of theſe words, "the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature ſhall have *fixed* ſalaries," to be ſo aſcertained, that, when the "*ſalaries are fixed*," the legiſlature ſhall not have the power of leſſening them, without the conſent of the Judges. The power mentioned in this ſection, of † removing the Judges by the Aſſembly, and the ſame power, mentioned in the *thirtieth* ſection, with reſpect to Juſtices of the Peace, ſhould be transferred from the Aſſembly to the Supreme Executive Council, upon the addreſs of the Legiſlature, agreeably to the conſtitutions of the other ſtates. The reaſon has been given before. If the Judges of the Supreme Court were allowed to take reaſonable fees, which the conſtitution prohibits, much ſmaller ſalaries would be ſufficient for them, whereby a conſiderable ſaving might be made in the treaſury. The probates of deeds alone, for the benefit of individuals, which thoſe Judges are obliged to take, and which are very troubleſome to them, might anſwer this purpoſe. No other ſtate in the union, it is preſumed, has made ſuch a reſtriction.

The *forty-ſecond* ſection ſhould be explained. By this ſection, "every foreigner of good character, who comes to ſettle in the ſtate, having firſt taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the ſame, may purchaſe, or by other juſt means acquire, hold and tranſfer land or other real eſtate; and after *one* year's reſidence ſhall be deemed a denizen thereof, and *entitled to all the rights of a natural born ſubject of this ſtate*, except that he ſhall not be capable of being elected a repreſentative, until after two years reſidence."

It ſeems, from this ſection, that a foreigner may acquire "*all* the rights" of citizenſhip, even without payment of the "public taxes," mentioned in the ſixth ſection. It is worthy of conſideration, whether the rights of citizenſhip are not rendered too cheap by this ſection.

The *forty-ſeventh* ſection, it is apprehended, may be very beneficially exchanged for a proviſion ſimilar to that in the conſtitution of *Maſſachuſetts*, which is tranſcribed into the note at the bottom. ‡

† There is the ſame reaſon why the officer who has the ſettlement of all public accounts, whether he is Comptroller-General, or ſtiled by any other title, ſhould have his *ſalary* ſecured, as thoſe of the Judges ſhould be, and be only *removeable* in the ſame manner. He will frequently have accounts of members of the Legiſlature and of the Executive Council to adjuſt and paſs, and therefore ought not to be immediately dependent on *either* of thoſe bodies for his *compenſation*, or *continuance* in office. He ſhould have it in his power to diſpleaſe either of thoſe bodies more than they will like, without danger to himſelf; and he ſhould not be laid under a temptation of conſulting his own intereſt, by pleaſing either of thoſe bodies more than the ſtate will like. Many confidential officers are thus protected by the conſtitutions of other ſtates.

‡ Conſtitution of *Maſſachuſetts*, Chap. 6, Section 10.

In order the more effectually to adhere to the principles of the conſtitution, and to correct thoſe violations which by any means may be made therein, as well as to form ſuch alterations as from experience ſhall be found neceſſary, the general court, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, ſhall iſſue precepts to the ſelectmen of the ſeveral towns, and to the aſſeſſors of the unincorporated plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their reſpective towns and plantations, for the purpoſe of collecting their ſentiments on the neceſſity or expediency of reviſing the conſtitution, in order to amendments.

And if it ſhall appear by the returns made, that two thirds of the qualified voters throughout the ſtate, who ſhall aſſemble and vote in conſequence of the ſaid precepts, are in favour of ſuch reviſion or amendment, the general court ſhall iſſue precepts, or direct them to be iſſued from the ſecretary's office, to the ſeveral towns to elect delegates to meet in convention, for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

The ſaid delegates to be choſen in the ſame manner and proportion, as their repreſentatives in the ſecond branch of the legiſlature are by this conſtitution to be choſen.

Theſe reaſons for ſuch an exchange appear to have weight. Firſt, that the eſtabliſhment of a mode for making changes of the conſtitution every *ſeven* years is offenſive to the general diſpoſition of mankind, who wiſh to live under regular and permanent governments, and certainly injures the reputation of this ſtate in the opinion of many perſons on this continent, and in other parts of the world.

Secondly, the propriety of calling a convention for amending a conſtitution ſhould be decided by the body of the people, who are all intereſted in that moſt important tranſaction, as is provided in the conſtitution of *Maſſachuſetts*, and not by "a Council of Cenſors," who may be influenced by paſſion or cabals, either to call a convention when unneceſſary, or to refuſe calling one when the happineſs of the people abſolutely requires it.

Thirdly, the other powers given by this ſection to the Council of Cenſors can be of no real ſervice to the ſtate. They are to "*enquire* whether the conſtitution has been preſerved inviolate, and whether the legiſlative and executive branches have performed their duty.------They are alſo to *enquire* whether the public taxes have been juſtly laid and collected, in what manner public monies have been diſpoſed of, and whether the laws have been duly executed: For theſe purpoſes they may *ſend* for perſons, papers and records; they may paſs public *cenſures*, *order* impeachments, and *recommend* the repealing of ſuch laws as *appear* to them contrary to the principles of the conſtitution:" In fact, they may make tedious inveſtigations of public affairs for the preceding ſeven years, and, after all, their "*enquiries*, *ſendings*, *cenſures*, *orders* and *recommendations*," may anſwer no purpoſe but exciting heats and confuſions among us.

Fourthly, Putting us *every ſeven* years to a very heavy and needleſs expence.

Fifthly, In every well conſtituted government, conſiſting of legiſlative, executive and judicial powers, duly diſpoſed, the introduction of theſe *Cenſorial* powers is merely novelty and ſurpluſſage, that may do harm, but can do no good; for they are intended to do what a well conſtituted government would do without them. They ſtrongly imply a condemnation of that very conſtitution to which they are annexed.

Sixthly, Several of the conſtitutions of our ſiſter ſtates are highly celebrated in *America* and in *Europe*, and therefore we may reaſonably conclude, that they were formed by wiſe and learned men; and yet, NOT ONE STATE in the union has a Council of Cenſors, but *Pennſylvania*.

Having thus propoſed what I had to offer concerning particular ſections of our conſtitution, I ſhall proceed to mention another alteration, that appears to me indiſpenſably neceſſary for the happineſs of my fellow citizens. I mean, a *ſecond* branch in legiſlation.

No man of candor will impute to me a deſire of introducing "a Houſe of Lords," or "an ariſtocracy," by making this propoſal, when he reflects, that EVERY STATE in the union has at leaſt *two* legiſlative branches, except this ſtate and *Georgia*, which laſt has endeavoured to guard againſt the defect, in the manner mentioned at the beginning of this addreſs.

This propoſal caſts no reproach upon the framers of the preſent conſtitution. It was one of the * firſt that was formed, and it was formed in a time of public diſtreſs, and before there was an opportunity of knowing the ſentiments of our countrymen upon the important ſubject.

I entertain the livelieſt hopes that all my honeſt and judicious fellow-citizens will with one voice agree, that the plan I now ſubmit to their determination is dictated by a ſincere love for them, and an ardent deſire to promote, as much as my abilities will ſecond my affections, their laſting proſperity.

The Plan is this.——

Let the legiſlature, until alterations are made according to the *ſeventeenth* ſection of the conſtitution,† conſiſt of the *ſame number* as at this time, with the addition of one member more for the county of *Fayette*, which has a right now to chooſe but one. Where an equal number of members is to be choſen for city or county, let *one half* of them be ‡ *annually* elected members of a body, to be called *The Legiſlative Council*, and the *other half* be elected members of a body, to be called *The Houſe of Repreſentatives*. The whole legiſlative department to be called *The General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania*. Where the number of members to be choſen for city or county is unequal, let one perſon more than half of the whole be elected a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives. The qualifications of electors and elected to be exactly the ſame they now are, unleſs ſome of the foregoing explanations are admitted. Thus you may obtain all the benefits to be derived from *two* legiſlative branches, at the trifling expence of paying another clerk, another ſerjeant at arms, and another door-keeper, which will be moſt amply compenſated by ſavings in other reſpects.

The powers of theſe two bodies to be the ſame, except the originating of money bills be reſerved to the Houſe of Repreſentatives; tho' this has not been done in *North-Carolina*, and ſeems not neceſſary in this plan, where the two bodies are to be choſen *at the ſame time*, and *in the ſame manner*, by *the ſame perſons*, and when *their numbers will be ſo nearly the ſame*;—and except, that the Legiſlative Council is to hear and determine impeachments by the Houſe of Repreſentatives. Theſe two bodies will then be ſimilar to the two legiſlative branches of every other ſtate in the union.

It ſhould be provided, agreeably to the conſtitution of *Maryland*, that no matter or clauſe not immediately relating to and neceſſary for the impoſing, aſſeſſing, levying, or applying the taxes or ſupplies to be raiſed for the ſupport of government, or the expences of the ſtate, be at any time or on any occaſion or pretence whatever, annexed to or blended with a *money-bill*; ſo that *each* branch of the legiſlature may be at full and perfect liberty to exerciſe their judgment in paſſing laws, and may not be *compelled*, on the one hand, either to *reject a money-bill which the emergency of affairs may require to be enacted into a law*, or, on the other hand, to *aſſent to ſome other act of legiſlation, in their judgment and conſcience injurious to the ſtate:* And to prevent diſputes, a definition of *money-bills* ſhould be made, and it ſhould be declared, that every bill impoſing, aſſeſſing, levying or applying taxes or ſupplies for the ſupport of government, or the expences of the ſtate, or for appropriating money of the ſtate, ſhall be deemed a money-bill; but no bill impoſing duties or cuſtoms, for the mere regulation of commerce, or fines for reforming morals, or enforcing the execution of the laws, by which an incidental revenue may ariſe, ſhall be accounted a money-bill.

It ſhould alſo be provided, that no member of the Legiſlature or of the Executive Council, either directly or indirectly, be concerned in any PUBLIC CONTRACT whatever, or receive the profits, or any part of the profits of any other office within the ſtate, nor, while he is a member, hold any office or penſion whatever under any other ſtate or power, conformably to the conſtitutions of *Maſſachuſetts*, *Maryland* and *North-Carolina*. Whoever thus offends, to be incapable ever after of bearing any poſt of profit or truſt within the ſtate.

A mode ſhould be aſcertained for adjourning or proroguеing the two legiſlative branches, in caſe of diſagreement between them, conformably to the conſtitutions of *Maſſachuſetts* and *New-York*.

Theſe two ſtates, wiſely conſidering the dangers that may attend the paſſing *new* acts of legiſlation, and the particular opportunity afforded to the members of the executive branch of government, by the nature of their office, of acquiring the information that may enable them to judge of the propriety of ſuch acts, have formed another ſtrong defence for the protection of the people againſt injurious *innovations*, by giving a power of reviſion to the executive branch. A ſimilar clauſe will be found in the note † at the bottom of this page.

By this method of proceeding, the *objections* of the Council and the votes of every member of the legiſlature being *publiſhed*, an APPEAL will be made to the people, who are to decide on the rectitude and wiſdom of the ſeveral bodies concerned.

* In 1776.

† Conſtitution of *Pennſylvania*, Section 17.

The city of Philadelphia, and each county in this commonwealth reſpectively, ſhall on the firſt Tueſday of November in this preſent year, and on the ſecond Tueſday in October annually, for the two next ſucceeding years, to wit, the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven, and the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, chuſe ſix perſons to repreſent them in general aſſembly. But as repreſentation in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants, is the only principle which can at all times ſecure liberty, and make the voice of a majority of the people the law of the land; therefore the general aſſembly ſhall cauſe compleat liſts of the *taxable inhabitants* in the city and each county in the commonwealth reſpectively, to be taken, and returned to them, on or before the laſt meeting of the aſſembly, elected in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, who ſhall appoint a repreſentation to each, in proportion to the number of taxables in ſuch returns; which repreſentation ſhall continue for the next ſeven years afterwards, at the end of which, a new return of the taxable inhabitants ſhall be made, and a repreſentation agreeable thereto appointed by the ſaid aſſembly, and ſo on ſeptennially for ever. The wages of the repreſentatives in general aſſembly, and all other ſtate charges, ſhall be paid out of the ſtate treaſury.

‡ *Annual* election of *Senators*, who make one branch of the legiſlature, is adopted by the conſtitution of *Maſſachuſetts*.

† No bill or reſolve of the legiſlative branches ſhall become a law, or have any force until it ſhall have been laid before the Supreme Executive Council for their reviſal; and if they, upon ſuch reviſion, approve thereof, their approbation ſhall be ſignified by the Preſident's or Vice-Preſident's ſigning the ſame: But if the Council have any objections to the paſſing ſuch bill or reſolve, they ſhall return the ſame, together with their objections thereto in writing, to that branch of the Legiſlature, in which the ſame ſhall have originated, who ſhall enter the ſaid objections at large on their minutes, and then proceed to reconſider ſuch bill or reſolve: And if, after ſuch reconſideration, two thirds of the ſame branch of the legiſlature ſhall, notwithſtanding the ſaid objections, agree to paſs ſuch bill or reſolve, it ſhall together with the ſaid objections be ſent by them to the other branch of the legiſlature, where it ſhall alſo be reconſidered; and if upon ſuch reconſideration, it ſhall be alſo approved by two thirds of ſuch other branch, it ſhall then, but not otherwiſe, have force as a law or reſolve, reſpectively. In every ſuch caſe, the votes of each branch of the legiſlature ſhall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the perſons and their votes for or againſt the ſaid bill or reſolve ſhall be entered upon and *publiſhed* with the minutes. The objections aforeſaid ſhall alſo be *publiſhed* with the minutes of that branch of the legiſlature on which they ſhall have been entered, as is before mentioned.

In order to prevent any unneceſſary delays in the caſes aforeſaid, if any bill or reſolve ſhall not be returned by the Council within ſeven days after it ſhall have been laid before them for their reviſal, it ſhall have the force of a law or reſolve reſpectively, unleſs the legiſlature ſhall, by their adjournment, render a return of the ſaid bill or reſolve within ſeven days impracticable, in which caſe it ſhall be returned on the firſt day of the meeting of the legiſlature, after the expiration of the ſaid ſeven days.

The only objection that occurs to me againſt veſting ſuch a power of reviſion in the Executive Council of this ſtate is, that it conſiſts of one member from the city and each county, without the leaſt regard to "Repreſentation in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants," though this is expreſly declared in our conſtitution to be "the only principle which can at all times ſecure liberty." It muſt be confeſſed, that this objection has great weight.

The principle, of *a due repreſentation of the people* in the *executive* branch of government, is as ſacredly regarded, I believe, by the conſtitution of *every ſtate* in the union, except this, as in the *legiſlative* branch.

I now proceed to the *reaſons* for forming the department of legiſlation into *two* branches, in the manner before mentioned.

Firſt, The public buſineſs will be more maturely conſidered. If any difference of ſentiments takes place between the two branches, it will occaſion a full diſcuſſion of the ſubject, each ſide endeavouring to juſtify their conduct in the judgment of their conſtituents, upon whom they are equally dependent. In a ſingle branch, the majority need do nothing but call for the queſtion, and may, by a ſudden deciſion, irreparably injure the commonwealth.

Secondly, The public buſineſs will be more ſpeedily diſpatched, becauſe two Houſes will be employed upon it at the ſame time. The ſeſſions therefore will not be ſo long, as they have commonly been for ſeveral years paſt; and thus large ſums of money will be ſaved to the ſtate.

Thirdly, As the members of *both* the legiſlative branches are to be choſen *every year*, it will, as has been ſaid, vaſtly increaſe the difficulties of an *ariſtocratic* party, or any other party, carrying meaſures by an undue influence, eſpecially when the diſtribution of the *executive* and *judicial* powers is adopted and ſecured, in the manner recommended by this plan. Let any man conſider the dreadful authority which an ARISTOCRACY may ſeize *under the form and ſanction of our conſtitution*, merely by obtaining *only a majority* in the Aſſembly. They may gripe the *purſe-ſtrings* of the ſtate in their hands at once; lay what *duties*, and levy what *taxes* they chuſe; *apply* or *diſpoſe* of them as they pleaſe; *create* new offices without number, and appoint the officers; make any *public contracts*, and determine, as Aſſembly-men, what they themſelves ſhall receive as contractors; call firmneſs in a *Judge* or *Juſtice* "miſbehaviour," and remove him; and give the *Executive Council* to underſtand, that it will be profitable for them to be complaiſant to THE LORDS OF THE PURSE STRINGS.

Fourthly, The UNIFORM SENSE and EXAMPLE of EVERY STATE on the continent, except § *Georgia*. This ſenſe and example of the other ſtates will deſerve the more reſpect, when it is conſidered, that many of thoſe conſtitutions were formed after our conſtitution had been made; that the perſons engaged in forming them had this in view at the time, and ſometimes borrowed expreſſions from it; but all of them rejected our notion of a *ſingle* legiſlative branch.

I ſhall dimiſs this ſubject, concerning the determination of every point, however momentous, by a *majority of one body*, with this obſervation. The formation of laws requires at leaſt as much deliberation as the execution of them. In the latter, trial by jury is a glorious, venerable part. Why did our anceſtors guard againſt a *determination by a majority* in that ſacred inſtitution? To procure adviſed and juſt deciſions. What has been the conſequence? The pureſt freedom is to be found, where trial by jury has prevailed. But it will be ſaid, we cannot expect the ſame unanimity in legiſlation as upon that trial. True. But let us have an eſtabliſhment as near to it as human wiſdom can deviſe. Let us produce as much deliberation in our public councils as we can. Let us ſecure *as many* valuable things as is poſſible, beyond the reach of any legiſlation. In the next place, let us employ the means which experience has pointed out, and the wiſeſt and moſt diſtinguiſhed of mankind have approved, as the beſt barriers for the permanent defence of our freedom. At leaſt, let us guard againſt the miſchiefs of a *determination by a majority* in a *ſingle* Houſe of Legiſlature. Let us remember, that in the *execution* of our laws, there is an *appeal* given from one court to another in matters of ſmall importance. Should there not alſo be an *appeal* from the *firſt* deciſion in the *making* of laws, that frequently are of ſuch immenſe conſequence to every man in the commonwealth?

I have now finiſhed the plan I intended to propoſe.

Some other amendments, valuable in my opinion, might be made, if agreeable to the parties among us. I will only mention two——the choice of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident by the people, in order that they may be entirely independent upon the legiſlature——and the eſtabliſhment of a leſs expenſive Executive Council than the preſent, conformably to the conſtitutions of *every other ſtate* in the union, with the addition of a Council of Appointment, ſomewhat ſimilar to that in the ſtate of ¶ *New-York*, for the purpoſe of appointing officers who are not to be elected by the people or legiſlature.

Several perſons, who wiſh a Convention to be called by the Council of Cenſors, are apprehenſive, that, if a Convention is called, they will make other alterations of the conſtitution, than thoſe to be mentioned in the call. Upon this head, men, who deſire the public welfare, cannot be too explicit. The conſtitution expreſly ſays, that "the articles to be amended, and the amendments propoſed, and ſuch articles as are propoſed to be added or aboliſhed, ſhall be promulgated at leaſt ſix months before the day appointed for the election of ſuch Convention, *for the previous conſideration of the people*, that *they may have an opportunity of inſtructing their delegates on the ſubject*."

From theſe words it is plain, that the Convention cannot conſtitutionally proceed upon any other alterations, than thoſe pointed out in the call. If they did, it would be a violation of the conſtitution, and would give riſe to queſtions concerning the validity of any other alterations they ſhould make, which would ſow ſuch ſeeds of diſcord, that no men, who regard the tranquility or happineſs of their country, could adopt or countenance ſo wild a meaſure.

To remove every apprehenſion and difficulty of this kind, I beg leave to propoſe, that EVERY ALTERATION ſhould be ſettled with mutual conſent, by at leaſt two thirds of the whole Council of Cenſors, and reduced into writing, with a declaration that no other alteration ought to be made by the Convention, and a ſolemn engagement to oppoſe any other alteration whatever. This propoſal of alteration, declaration and engagement, to be circulated for general ſubſcription by both parties.

Let us, my country-men, ſeriouſly conſider what honor and reputation we ſhall acquire, by thus wiſely and virtuouſly terminating our diſſentions about the form of government, a controverſy which has ever proved, in all countries and ages, a ſource of direful calamities, rendering ourſelves an united and ſtrengthened people, recommending our conſtitution and temper in managing our affairs to the whole world, and thereby removing ever fear and every diſcouragement, that now detains ſo many thouſands from coming to ſettle in this ſtate, which, if theſe clouds were diſperſed, would be regarded by ſtrangers with a preference, of which we ſhould ſoon perceive the advantage.

A CITIZEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Note. If the author, for want of leiſure to make a more exact enquiry, has committed any errors reſpecting the conſtitutions of the other ſtates, he will think himſelf obliged to any perſon who will correct them. His wiſh is, to preſent intereſting truths to his countrymen.

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§ The conſtitution of *Georgia* was formed as early as the beginning of *February* 1777.

¶ Conſtitution of *New-York*, Section 23.

That all officers, other than thoſe, who by this conſtitution are directed to be otherwiſe appointed, ſhall be appointed in the manner following, to wit, the aſſembly ſhall once in every year openly nominate and appoint one of the ſenators from each great diſtrict, which ſenators ſhall form a council for the appointment of the ſaid officers, of which the governor for the time being, or the lieutenant-governor, or the preſident of the ſenate, when they ſhall reſpectively adminiſter the government, ſhall be preſident, and have a caſting voice, *but no other vote*, and, with the advice and conſent of the ſaid council, ſhall appoint all the ſaid officers; and that a majority of the ſaid council be a quorum. And further, the ſaid ſenators ſhall not be eligible to the ſaid council for two years ſucceſſively.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 3.

On Thurſday laſt, the Honorable the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth adjourned until Wedneſday, the 18th day of Auguſt next, then to meet at the State-houſe in this city.

By a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated the 16th ult. we learn, that the General Aſſemlby of that ſtate have paſſed an act empowering the Congreſs of the United States to levy the five per cent. duty. This meaſure was carried by a majority of 87 to 28, after a debate of near 7 hours.

Friendſhip, Waters, and Judith, Shuter, from this port; Earl of Effingham, Conkey and Harriot, Norris, from New-York; Sally, Gates, from Wilmington, North-Carolina, and Sally, Darrell, from Charleſtown, are arrived in Jamaica.

State of Pennſylvania, viz.

RECEIVED of continental taxes from the ſtate of Pennſylvania (being in part of that ſtate's quota for 1782) publiſhed in purſuance of the ſixth article of inſtructions from the office of finance, dated the 12th of February, 1782.

For the month of March, 1784.

		Dollars.
March 1,	received of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq;	1700
8,	received of ditto, - - -	3000
15,	received of ditto, - -	2984
19,	received of ditto, - - -	2000
22,	received of ditto, - - -	1000
29,	received of ditto, - - -	4278
	Dollars.	14962

In all fourteen thouſand nine hundred and ſixty-two dollars.

J. SWANWICK, receiver of continental taxes for Pennſylvania.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1784.

State of Pennſylvania, viz.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the ſtate of Pennſylvania (being in part of that ſtate's quota for 1783) publiſhed in purſuance of the ſixth article of inſtructions from the office of finance, dated the 12th of February, 1782.

For the month of March 1784.

	Dollars.
March 1, received of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq;	5720

Five thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty dollars.

J. SWANWICK, receiver of continental taxes of Pennſylvania.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1784.

On Friday, the 26th ultimo, departed this life, in the 72d year of his age, Doctor THOMAS BOND, a gentleman eminent in phyſic and ſurgery, which he had practiſed in this city for the ſpace of half a century.

A complete medical education; a natural love of ſcience, and activity in buſineſs; an intrepidity in the undertaking difficult caſes, accompanied with uncommon ſucceſs in execution; and added to theſe a long and encreaſing experience, had drawn to the Doctor a moſt extenſive practice, ſuch as perhaps became at laſt too fatiguing for the repoſe due to the cloſe of a life, devoted to honorable induſtry: but conſidering the employments of his profeſſion as the calls of duty, he reſolutely ſuſtained the hardſhips of it until within a few weeks of his deceaſe, to which period, notwithſtanding a conſtitution naturally delicate, he enjoyed a degree of health, uncommon for his years, the reſult of his ſtrict temperance.

This eminent phyſician was among the foremoſt in promoting uſeful inſtitutions. He was one of a few gentlemen who planned the firſt ſeminary of learning in this city, on which was ſoon afterwards engrafted the College of Philadelphia, and ſince the Univerſity of the ſtate of Pennſylvania. He was, to the laſt, a faithful Truſtee of it; and when the medical ſchools were built on this foundation, the gentlemen who propoſed and digeſted the meaſure thought it neceſſary to the deſign, that it ſhould enjoy the aid of the Doctor's ſkill and experience, by his delivering annually to the pupils a courſe of Clinical Lectures in the Hoſpital. On this occaſion he muſt have received peculiar ſatisfaction in being connected in his medical inſtructions with an inſtitution which, at the ſame time that it reflects the higheſt honour on the ſtate of Pennſylvania, met at firſt with difficulties, which were removed by a voluntary offer of the Doctor, and two other eminent phyſicians,* to *give* their profeſſional ſervices to the projected Hoſpital. A promiſe which he has ever ſince faithfully fulfilled, beſides contributing to it in a pecuniary way, and encountering the early difficulties of the deſign, by ſerving as one of its firſt Managers.

He was a principal founder of the American Philoſophical Society; always took a leading part in what tended to the honour and uſefulneſs of the deſign, and was its firſt Vice-Preſident, in which ſtation he continued to his death.

When, of late years, ſome public-ſpirited gentlemen had formed themſelves into a Humane Society, for the recovery of perſons ſuppoſed to be drowned; they, ſoon after their eſtabliſhment, elected Dr. Bond their Preſident; with great propriety, placing at the head of ſuch an inſtitution a gentleman, whoſe practice was not more diſtinguiſhed by any one circumſtance, than his humane attendance on thoſe whom he knew to be unable to make ſatisfaction for his ſervices.

On Sunday his remains were interred in Chriſt Church burial-ground, with ſuch an attendance of his fellow-citizens, as was due to the memory of a gentleman, who had gone through life inoffenſively to all men; with good humour and kindneſs to the whole circle of his acquaintance; and with fidelity and affection to his friends.

* Doctors *Lloyd Zachary* and *Phineas Bond*.

Philadelphia, April 3, 1784.

WHEREAS, by an order from the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, of the 25th ult. to me directed, for holding an Election for the chooſing one REPRESENTATIVE for the city of Philadelphia, in the room of Sharp Delany, Eſq; who hath declined continuing his ſeat therein.

NOTICE is hereby given, That an Election will be held at the State-Houſe, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 9th inſtant; where all perſons within the city of Philadelphia, who are intitled to vote, are to appear and give in their votes for the chooſing one REPRESENTATIVE, the moſt noted for wiſdom and virtue, for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

At the CITY VENDUE STORE,

At TEN o'CLOCK,

On MONDAY next,

Will begin the SALE of

A VERY large and general Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.-----Amongſt which are, Ozenbrigs, Iriſh Linens, Broadcloths, Gauzes, Scotch Threads, Dowlas, Caſſimers, Callicoes, Chintzes, Laces, Ribbons, Mantuas, Sattins, &c. &c.

Alſo HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

To be RENTED on SHARES,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS ſituate on a branch of Brandywine, in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, in the county of Cheſter, about 40 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and in the neighbourhood of ſeveral mills, not farther diſtant than two miles.

The one containing 220 acres, two thirds of which is well improved; about 16 acres of good watered meadow, a large bearing orchard, the whole of the land excellent for grain or paſturage: On which is erected a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, 24 by 56 feet, with a cellar under the whole, an excellent well of water at the door, and a large garden pailed in; a new ſtone barn that will contain above 60 tons of hay, and ſtabling for upwards of twenty head of cattle. There is alſo a good log houſe, with three rooms on a floor, a good cellar under it, and a well of water at the door.

The other tract contains 100 acres, adjoining the above, equally good in quality, about three fourths of which is cleared, and ſix acres thereof excellent meadow. There is on the ſame a young bearing apple and peach orchard; a good log-houſe, two rooms on a floor, with a cellar under it; a good log barn and ſtabling, with a cyder mill and preſs.

They will be let either together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit thoſe who chuſe to apply. Any perſon or perſons having an inclination to rent the ſame, may be treated with at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Sixth ſtreet, between Arch and Market ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia. ¶ JOHN LITLE.

Philadelphia, March 22, 1784.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,

Has for SALE, at his STORE on Walnut-ſtreet Wharff,

MADEIRA Wine of the firſt quality, fit for immediate uſe; Ditto New York quality, four years old; fine old Sherry and Teneriffe; Claret in caſes and caſks, ſome of which of the firſt growths of France; Holland Geneva, in caſes and caſks; fine Sallad Oil; Loaf Sugar and Sugar Candy; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Ruſſia Sheeting; Oznabrigs; Dutch Checks; Bohea Tea; Writing Paper; Sealing Wax and Wafers; Delph, Queens Ware and Glaſs in cheſts, caſks and crates; Looking-Glaſſes; Nails, Shot, Twine, with a variety of other articles, all of which will be ſold by the caſk, bale or package, on the moſt reaſonable terms. t. f.

For GRIST-MILLS,

On an extenſive plan, one of the beſt ſituations in America is offered for SALE, together with

BATSTO IRON-WORKS,

AT the forks of Little Egg-Harbour, in New-Jerſey, 38 miles from Philadelphia by land, and within one day's ſailing from New-York; the river communicating with the ſea by the beſt inlet on the coaſt of New-Jerſey, is navigable within a few miles of the works for veſſels of 200 tons burthen or upwards, and thoſe of 100 tons may approach within one mile; flats and ſcows may load or unload at the walls of the mill. The ſtream affords plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſons for three or four pair of mill ſtones, beſides ſupplying the iron-works. An excellent dam, which has ſtood for many years, is well ſecured againſt the danger of freſhes, and the works are ſeldom injured or delayed by either ice or back-water, though the tide ſwells to the foot of the dam. Griſt-mills to any extent might be erected at a very moderate expence, and another large ſtream may be eaſily added to the force of water if requiſite. One great advantage to be derived from mills at this ſituation is, that there is and muſt continue to be a demand for the middlings, cornell, ſhorts and bran at advanced prices more than equal to the expence of delivering the wheat at the mills, and the conveniency of conveying the flour either to New-York or Philadelphia, or to a more diſtant market, will not be over looked nor conſidered as of ſmall conſequence. A choice of the various kinds of wheat which may be beſt adapted may be eaſily drawn to this ſeat from Maryland, Delaware, New-Jerſey or New-York, with more convenience than to almoſt any mills now in being. The furnace, which by the lands annexed to it, is abundantly ſupplied with wood and ore of the beſt quality, is in ſuch forwardneſs by a preparation of ſtock, that ſhe may be put in blaſt in May or June, with a fair proſpect of continuing the blaſt from 12 to 18 months, and is noted for producing the beſt hollow ware in America, as well as other caſtings, and pig metal equal to any, and ſuperior to moſt others.

A new forge, with four fires and two hammers, belongs to the eſtate, and is about half a mile diſtant from the furnace, on another ſtream, capable of making 200 tons of bar-iron per annum. A ſlitting and rolling mill with the proper apparatus is alſo ready for uſe. Proper dwelling-houſes and out-houſes are in good repair together with an excellent garden, and an orchard of near 2000 bearing fruit trees. The payments will be made eaſy by taking goods, or giving time for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money. For more particulars, apply to JOSEPH BALL, at the ſaid works, or CHARLES PETTIT, in Philadelphia. *March* 26, 1784.

To be SOLD or LETT,

A HOUSE and PIECE of LAND, in the middle of Germantown, containing 7 acres and an half, one acre thereof where the houſe ſtands is ſituated near the market place, and is known by the name of Jones's Tan-yard, and the remainder of the land runs round and fronts on Benſel's lane, leading to Schuylkill. The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated and well finiſhed, and ſo is the tan-yard. The land is good and well improved, having a fine orchard of excellent fruit. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or to take it on rent, is requeſted to apply to PETER MILLER, Conveyancer, in Third-ſtreet, or to the owner, GRIFFITH JONES, living on the premiſes.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

TWO valuable Pieces or Parcels of LAND, one whereof ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, in Cheſter county, joining and lying on the great road leading from Lancaſter to Philadelphia, within one mile of the ſign of the Waggon, on ſaid road, and 42 miles from Philadelphia, containing upwards of 176 acres of good land, about 75 acres whereof is good woodland, a great proportion of meadow, and more may be made, watered by a never failing ſtream running through the ſame, an excellent orchard, a good dwelling-houſe and log barn, ſpring-houſe and other out-houſes, all in good repair.

The other a Plantation, lying and ſituate in the townſhip of Edgmont, in ſaid county, bounded by lands of Abel Green, John Pratt and others, and Ridley creek, containing about 121 acres of excellent good land, with a ſufficiency of timber and meadow on the ſame, a good log dwelling-houſe, with a well of excellent water near the door, a good log barn, ſpring-houſe and other out-houſes, and a good large orchard, lying about 17 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from Cheſter, all in good repair. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of ſaid plantations, may know the terms, which will be made eaſy, by applying to GEORGE BISHOP, at his dwelling, in Edgmont, THOMAS BISHOP, jun. at his mills, or the ſubſcriber, living near ſaid premiſes, in Edgmont. March 25. THOMAS BISHOP, ſen.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to view the ſaid premiſes, in Eaſt-Caln, may, by applying to WILLIAM REGESTER, living thereon. ¶

THE noted full blooded Horſe HOTSPUR, from Maryland, as handſome a horſe as any on the continent, whoſe pedigree is undeniable, will cover this ſeaſon, at Mr. Robert M'Fee's ſtable, the ſign of the Green Tree, near the ten mile ſtone, on Lancaſter road, at Eight Dollars the ſeaſon, and Half a Dollar to the groom, half the money to be paid in hand, the other half at the end of the ſeaſon; the ſeaſon to commence the firſt of April, and continue till the firſt of Auguſt. Good paſture will be provided for mares at as low a rate as poſſible, and proper attendance given, by

March 23. ¶ JOHN WEBB.

Philadelphia, March 3, 1784.

A STRAY STONE HORSE was taken up yeſterday. He is of a bay colour, about 14 hands and an half high, has a ſtar on his forehead, a ſaddle-mark on the near ſide of his back, is ſhod all round, appears to be part Engliſh, and four years old next graſs. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at his livery ſtable, in Lombard-ſtreet, proving property, and paying charges, may have him again. § GEORGE CHAPLIN.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Lower Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing about 170 acres of good land, late the eſtate of Hugh Evans, deceaſed, being in a very healthy part of the country, near the main road leading from the city of Philadelphia to Lancaſter, within 7 miles of ſaid city, and about one mile diſtant from Merion Meeting-houſe, whereon is a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on each floor, a ſtone kitchen, and good ſtone barn with ſtables, a milk-houſe, with and excellent ſpring of water near the dwelling-houſe, about 18 acres of meadow, with ſeveral lively ſtreams, by which moſt of the fields are conveniently accommodated with water at all ſeaſons of the year, a good proportion of wood land, with ſome orchard and other fruit trees. For terms, apply to OWEN JONES, and ANN HOWELL, of Philadelphia. § 6 w. *Third Month* 20*th*, 1784.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now ſelling at BELL's Book-ſtore, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet,---Complete in Two Volumes, Price Two Thirds of a Dollar.

MEMOIRS of the Life, Travels and Adventures of EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGUE, Eſq. ſon to the moſt famous Traveller, Lady *Mary Wortley Montague*: Exhibiting his very extraordinary Tranſactions in England, France, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, and the Holy Land.

N. B. At ſaid Bell's Book-ſtore may be had, a Variety of new Publications, among which are,-----1. The Sorrows of Werter, 2 Vols. Two Thirds of a Dollar. 2. Gwinett's Life, with the Adventures of four Ruſſian Sailors, a Quarter Dollar. 3. Moore's Travels, 4 Vols. in two, Price Four Dollars. §

EXCELLENT old Liſbon Wine in Quarter Caſks, and Linſeed Oil by the Barrel, to be ſold by HARTSHORNE and LARGE, at their Store next door to Chriſt-Church, in Second-ſtreet. 6 w

TO BE LETT,

A BRICK HOUSE next door to the ſubſcriber's dwelling, with or without a large building 40 feeet ſquare, which with eaſe would make a large ſtore, and other buildings adjoining on Dock-ſtreet, to be entered on the firſt of May next.

Two TENEMENTS on Second-ſtreet, one of which would make a good ſhop or ſtore, and a houſe back of it; a new brick Kitchen on Eighth-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, with a large lot back thereof. Enquire of ISAAC SNOWDEN, in Second-ſtreet. §

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 15th of April next, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION containing about forty acres, ſituated in Haverford, Cheſter county, near ten miles from Philadelphia, having on it a log dwelling-houſe, a barn and ſtables; alſo a convenient ſhop for a ſmith or wheelwright, ſituated by the main road leading from Philadelphia to the Square; a good bearing orchard of choice fruit, apples, pears and cherries, ſix or ſeven acres of meadow, moſtly bank and ſufficiently watered, a ſpring of water near the houſe, having plenty of timber; a good title, and the purchaſer may have immediate poſſeſſion. Sale to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon, when attendance will be given and terms made known, by † SAMUEL BRIGGS.

Delaware State, Kent County.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of ſaid county, will be SOLD by way of public Vendue, on the premiſes, on SATURDAY, the 24th of April next, a certain PLANTATION and Tract of LAND, being part of the real eſtate of Benjamin Hagell, deceaſed, ſituate in the Foreſt of Duck-Creek hundred, in ſaid county, about ſix miles from that riſing trading Village, Duck-Creek Croſs-roads, and on the main road that goes from thence to the head of Cheſter, containing about 550 acres, about 300 of which is cleared land, and forms a very fine farm, fertile in every kind of grain, &c. &c. whereon is a large commodious brick houſe, with two large rooms on a floor, and other convenient rooms, all well finiſhed; alſo a brick kitchen, a large barn, ſtables, carriage houſe, corn cribs, and every other neceſſary out-building, and altogether compoſes a very complete ſettlement, ſuitable for any gentleman that inclines to ſpend his time in the pleaſant and healthy enjoyments of a country life. To be ſold agreeable to law, for the payment of the ſaid deceaſed's outſtanding debts. Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by Mrs. ANN HAGELL, Executrix, or Mr. CHARLES NIXON, Executor.

Dover, March 8, 1784. † THOMAS RODNEY, Clerk.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

THE PLANTATION whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, containing 209 acres of as good land as any in the neighbourhood, with plenty of timber, well watered, and a ſufficient quantity of meadow, pleaſantly ſituated in Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county, with a good ſtone houſe and kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, and other convenient buildings, and a log barn, an excellent apple orchard, containing upwards of 200 trees, chiefly grafted with the beſt fruit, and a number of peach and cherry trees of different kinds. Any one inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to

March 23, 1784. § JOHN BROWN.

SMOAK and WIND-UP JACKS, made and carefully repaired, Kitchen Ranges with Wind-up Cheeks, and Draw-out Spit-Racks, Bells neatly hung, and Spring-curtains, Iron cheſts and Cupboards, made by C. CECIL, from London, three doors above Market-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet.

N. B. Secret pulls for Bells put in Gentlemen's doors, for Watchmen to ring in caſe of fire in the night. ¶

N. B. Gentlemen and Ladies may know the price before the work is begun, if required.

Juſt imported in the Andrew and Commerce, from London, and the Induſtry, from Briſtol, and for ſale by

THOMAS PALMER,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets,

SINGLE refined loaf ſugar; dipt and mould candles in boxes; nails and ſhot, of all ſizes, with a large aſſortment of DRY GOODS.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in Limerick townſhip, county of Philadelphia, ſituate near the 33 mile ſtone, on the road leading to Pottſgrove, now in the tenure of Jacob Fillman; it is within a few rod of Schuylkill, and adjoining the lands of Jacob Livergood, John Brooks, Enoch Davis and others, containing 201 acres of excellent land, 40 acres of which are woodland well timbered, 5 acres of meadow and more may be made, the remainder arable land; the whole under good fence. On ſaid farm is a dwelling-houſe and barn, an orchard of upwards of 100 apple trees and a variety of other fruit. Immediate poſſeſſion, and an indiſputable title will be given. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, near the Draw-Bridge, Philadelphia.

March 17, 1784. § 5 w JOSEPH DEAN.

THE Goods are landed out of the Ship PARAGON, Capt. HUGHES, from Amſterdam, but many of them have been ſtored, as the owners or conſignees have neglected to ſend for them. They will be delivered, on application to

March 22, 1784. THOMAS FITZSIMONS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BARNET LEVY, late of the Iſle of Guernſey, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, for ſettlement.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Adminiſtrator.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely NEGROE MAN, who is regiſtered, 30 years of age; he underſtands farming, driving a team and taking care of horſes. Enquire of the printers. †

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A PLANTATION, in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, about 9 miles from Philadelphia, containing by computation 180 acres of land, whereon is a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, a convenient ſtone kitchen, in which is a well of good water and a pump, with cellars under both, a large barn, part of which is newly covered and boarded with cedar, an orchard of upwards of 800 apple trees, 600 of which are choice grafts, planted about ten or twelve years ago; alſo a variety of the beſt ſorts of peaches, pears and cherries; likewiſe 15 acres or more of meadow, moſtly banked and watered by a good ſtream, a quantity of wood land, well timbered. The title indiſputably good. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to SAMUEL BRIGGS, in Sixth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. *Third Month* 16*th*, 1784. §

To be SOLD at public Auction,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of April, at Twelve o'Clock,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate on the Frankford road, about two miles and an half from the city of Philadelphia, adjoining the plantation of Mr. Henry Gurney, containing about 70 acres, formerly belonging to John Moreland, Eſquire. The title and terms of payment will be made known at the time of ſale. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

Philadelphia, March 9, 1784.

William Brown & Bernard Fearis,

Take this method of acquainting their friends and the public,

THAT they have entered into co-partnerſhip in the Commiſſion and Factorage Buſineſs; for which purpoſe they have taken that commodious and extenſive range of ſtores, lately occupied by Mr. John Meaſe, in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Spruce-ſtreet, where they are receiving, and will always thankfully receive, all kinds of goods, wet, as well as dry, *for ſale*; and where orders from any part of this, or the neighbouring ſtates, reſpecting of *purchaſes*, will be duly attended to.

They hope to be excuſed for omitting to make the uſual parade of pompous promiſes----but if fair and honorable dealing, a tolerable idea of buſineſs, an almoſt perfect knowledge of ſafe purchaſers, and a ſtrict attention to the intereſt of their employers, are requiſite and neceſſary qualifications in perſons of their buſineſs, they flatter themſelves it will not be deemed preſumptious when they ſay, they think they are in ſome ſmall degree poſſeſſed of theſe qualities, and that they *hope* to receive encouragement in their undertaking. § 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, belonging to the eſtate late of GEORGE DUFFIELD, deceaſed, ſituate in Lancaſter county, Saliſbury townſhip, about 16 miles eaſtward from the town of Lancaſter, and near the great road leading to Philadelphia. One of the tracts contains 182 acres, with the uſual allowance of ſix acres to the hundred; the land is of an excellent quality, of which there is about 80 acres cleared, including about 8 acres of good meadow. There is alſo on it, a good bearing orchard; the uncleared land, is remarkably well timbered, and has the advantage of a fine ſtream of water running through it, contiguous to which a large quantity of meadow may be made, and watered by ſaid ſtream.

The other tract lies near the former, and contains 25 acres, thickly covered with timber, fit for fencing, and other uſes of a Farm. An indiſputable title will be given, and clear of all incumbrance. For terms of ſale, apply to either of the ſubſcribers, living in Philadelphia, ¶ 6 w.

GEORGE DUFFIELD,
March 1, 1784. SAMUEL DUFFIELD, } Executors.

A PLANTATION

Of 200 acres of LAND, in Coneſtogoe Valley, in Lancaſter county, to be SOLD, for Specie, Bank or the Financier's Notes, or State Money, or exchanged for Merchandize,

A PLANTATION of 200 acres of valuable land, in the valley and county aforeſaid, 49 miles from this city. It is accommodated with a good dwelling-houſe, large ſtone barn, ſmoke-houſe, ſpring-houſe over an excellent ſpring of water near the dwelling-houſe, a young thriving orchard of apple-trees, 20 acres of as good watered meadow as any in this country, and 10 more may be made without grubbing or clearing, the fields limeſtone land, of a good quality for wheat, rye and other grain, they are watered by ſprings and two ſtreams running through the plantation; wood ſufficient for the uſe of the farm. A draught of this tract of land may be ſeen, and the terms of ſale known, by applying to TENCH FRANCIS, Eſq; at the Bank, or the ſubſcriber, DANIEL CLYMER.

Philadelphia, February 24, 1784. t. f.

Two furniſhed Rooms, and the uſe of a Kitchen, to be lett, in a pleaſant part of the city.

Enquire of the Printers. §

TO BE SOLD,

A GRIST-MILL, on Pennypack creek, in the manor of Moreland, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, having two pair of ſtones, one pair are extraordinary good burrs, a large ſtone cooper's ſhop, a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn and ſtables, ſtone ſpring-houſe and ſmoke-houſe, about 20 acres of land, part thereof meadow, all under fence; the mill in good order, and may be entered on at a ſhort warning.

Alſo, a PLANTATION, nearly adjoining the aforeſaid, containing about 65 acres of land, with a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, an out-houſe, ſufficient woodland, ſeveral ſprings of water, and nearly all under fence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either or both, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. THOMAS HARPER.

Moreland, March 15, 1784. † 3 M.

To ALL whom it may concern.

AS there was a quantity of GOODS taken in Cheſter county, on or about the 30th of July laſt, at WILLIAM EACHES, where there has been a banditti of robbers harboured. Theſe goods have been legally adverтiſed once, this is for the ſecond and laſt time. Any perſons proving their propetty (before the firſt of June next) and paying charges, ſhall have their own again, by applying to the ſubſcribers, otherwiſe they will be ſold.

SAMUEL WIGTON,
New-Britain, ALEXANDER MOOR,
Bucks County, JOSIAS FERGUSON,
March 20, 1784. § JOSEPH GREER, ſenior.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of DANIEL LEEDS and JOHN LOGUE, now confined for Debt in the goal of Salem, Weſt New-Jerſey, to appear on the Fifteenth day of the Fourth month called April next, at the houſe of John Inſkip, Inn-keeper, in the town of Salem, at Nine o'clock in the morning, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment on the Debtors eſtates ſhould not be made, and they diſcharged from their impriſonment, purſuant to act of Aſſembly.

Third Month 13*th*, 1784. DANIEL LEEDS.
§ JOHN LOGUE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1784. THE NUMB. 2809.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1784.

THE Members of the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP for INSURING HOUSES from loss by Fire, are hereby notified to meet at the COURT-HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, in order to chuse twelve Directors and a Treasurer for the ensuing year, agreeable to law, when a proposition will be offered to the consideration of the Contributors, relative to a law some time since made at a general meeting, for insuring houses, before which trees are planted.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1784. †

TO BE SOLD,

TWENTY acres of improved LAND, about four miles from the city, lying on a lane leading from the Wissahickon road to a public landing on Schuylkill, of which it has a privilege. There are on the premises, a good two story brick house, a pump, a convenient barn and stables, an excellent orchard of near 200 trees, chiefly grafted, a variety of early and other cherry-trees, pears, rasberries and other fruit, all in their prime, a good garden, with a large quantity of asparagus beds, and the whole in good order. For terms, apply to

Feb. 25. § JOHN BISSELL, in Third-street.

Philadelphia, March 31, 1784.

To be SOLD at public Auction,

On EASTER-MONDAY, the 12th of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of JOSEPH RUSH, Esq; (the sign of the Red Lion) in New Market-street, on Callowhill, and nearly contiguous to the premises.

THIRTY one Lots of GROUND, situate partly on Second-street and partly on Pegg-street, leading out of Second-street into Front-street, and on New Market-street continued on the north side of Pegg's Run, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia aforesaid. The contiguity of those lots to Pegg's Run makes them convenient for Butchers, Skin-Dressers, Tanners, &c. On payment of one third of the purchase-money, the Deeds to be executed, and three years credit for the remainder, with interest, giving security if required. The title to the premises is indisputable.

Plans thereof may be seen at the place of sale, the Northern Liberties Auction-Store, at Mr. Benjamin Van Skyock's, in Front-street, adjoining the hay-scales, at Mr. Peter Miller's office, in Third-street, and at Mr. Samuel Garrigues. §

Philadelphia, March 31, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Coffee-house in this city, on Saturday the 17th of April next at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain two story brick Messuage and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of the old road formerly leading from Philadelphia to Frankfort, and on the north side of a certain lane 20 feet wide, commonly called Long-Lane or Noble-street, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on said old road, or easternmost end of said lot, 23 feet 9 inches, and in length on the north side thereof 144 feet, bounded eastward with the old road aforesaid, southward with the said lane or street, and westward and northward with ground granted to John Micklewain, subject to a ground-rent of £. 13 16 0 per annum, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property and estate of William Thomas, and to be sold, by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

WILL BE SOLD,

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st of April next, agreeably to the last Will and Testament of BENJAMIN ARMITAGE, deceased,---the noted place, called

ARMITAGE's TAVERN,

7 miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the old York road,

WITH 20 acres of good LAND, part meadow and woodland, the other part is excellent tilling land, the house is large, and convenient for a tavern or any other public business; also many other buildings, such as barns, and stables sufficient to hold 60 horses, a large stone smith and joyner's shop, a large chair-house with a good cellar under it, and corn-cribs over it; also another dwelling-house, with a large vault under the same, a good smoke-house, and many other convenient buildings: All the buildings are stone and lime, also a stone and lime wall round the garden. Any person inclining to view the same, and to know the conditions of sale, may apply to Caleb Armitage, living on the premises, CALEB ARMITAGE, } Execut.

March 23, 1784. § JOSEPH NORTH, } Execut.

A LOUER,

Durant L'etè, ou pour un An, a quelque bonne Famille,

UN MAISON tres commode, consistant en six chambres avec des caves sous le tout, un lavoir, un ecurie, une appentis a voiture, et un tres belle etang bien pavè, &c. elle est superieurement situè, ayant une belle vuë sur plusieurs fermes et maisons de compagne, a quartre mile et demi de la ville, dans une dèmile qui conduit de Nice Town, sur la route de Germantown, proche des chutes de Schuylkill, dans les Libertès Septentrionale, dernierement occupè par Major M'Pherson. Qu'on s'adresse a LEWIS TREICHEL, dans la Segonde rue vis a vis les casernes a Philadelphia.

On peut y entrè immediatement.

TO BE LET,

For the Summer season, or one year, to a genteel Family,

A LARGE and CONVENIENT HOUSE, with six rooms, cellars under the whole, wash-house, stable, chaise-house, kitchen and flower gardens, a large stony fish pond, &c. on an exceeding good spot of ground, commanding a fine prospect of several gentlemen's country seats and farms, about four miles from the city, situated in a lane leading from Nice-Town on Germantown road towards Schuylkill, on the Falls in the Northern Liberties, now or late in the tenure of Major M'Pherson. Enquire of LEWIS TREICHEL, the upper end of Second-street, opposite the Barracks.

N. B. To be entered on immediately. ¶

FOR PORT AU PRINCE,
THE SHIP
PHILADELPHIA,
JOHN STILLWELL, Commander,

SHE is a fine new ship, fitted in an elegant and commodious manner for passengers, and will sail in eight or ten days, wind and weather permitting. For passage only apply to WOODDROP and JOSEPH SIMS, or the Master on board, lying at their Wharff. *March* 31, 1784.

LONDON.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Tuesday, Nov.* 18.

NEW SYSTEM OF ASIATIC GOVERNMENT.

MR. Secretary Fox stood up in his place about four o'clock, and introduced himself to the subject he meant to propose, by observing, that however inadequate he might be to the magnitude of the object on which the House was now met, and however ineffectual his scheme of regulation might appear to various descriptions of persons, it would still be his ultimate satisfaction that it was a business not of his deferring; it was no longer optional; it was absolutely and undeniably necessary; it pressed itself on the consideration of the House and of the public, with a weight and urgency which could not either with justice or policy be any longer resisted.

The situation, he said, in which Parliament was placed by the conduct of the East-India Company, appeared to him, and must appear to every considerate person, singular and interesting. The House of Commons had again and again interfered in the concerns of the company, and given their sanction to the determination of the Direction; but this interference, as well as the determination of that direction, had been as often controuled by the Court of Proprietors, who were bold enough to issue orders in flat contradiction to the one and the other. It was, however, provided by one of the Acts of Parliament relating to the Company, that no dispatches should be sent out, which should not be subject to the inspection of Government. When a Vote of the House passed last year for the recall of the present Governor General of Bengal, and was over-ruled by the Proprietors at large, and the proceedings of that Court were made up for India, Mr. Townshend, then Secretary of State, stopped the packet. The Directors had also recalled their servant, and by the powers with which they are invested, dismissed him from a service in which he had not acted agreeable to the will of his master. But here their Constituents resumed their original privilege of deciding ultimately on their own affairs, and instead of recalling, agreed to a Vote of Thanks to Mr. Hastings, for his valuable and important services. Thus the Governor-General of Bengal keeps his station, not only against the decision of the Court of Directors, but in open defiance to the legislative authority of the country, and is so situated by the officious zeal of his friends, and the temerity of the Court of Proprietors, that he has it not in his power to receive an official account of those very thanks which are voted in his favour.

The Government of this country is at the same time exposed to the ridicule of Europe, as unable to give immediate or substantial effect to its own measures, as inadequate to the management or controul of its own subjects, as lodging in its own bowels a power paramount to its most solemn decisions!

The Right Hon. Gentleman did not state this, nor would he state any particular fact or transaction, with a view to criminate the conduct of individuals. It was his opinion that whatever led to retrospection, accusation, or acrimony, on a question of so much delicacy and expediency ought to be avoided with the most scrupulous circumspection. But the necessity of the present measure involved such a statement as could not be made without mentioning names. He begged, however, once for all, that nothing which should drop from him on this occasion might be imputed to any other motive than originated in the nature of the case. Instances of abuse would naturally be expected. Members would not be satisfied with general charges; facts must be appealed to, and the causes of these facts brought forward and ascertained. But whatever the discussion of the subject unavoidably drew along with it, he trusted no Gentleman would consider as intended for the purposes of establishing the criminality of the characters principally concerned.

The situation of the Company, it was allowed on all hands, appeared to be singularly desperate. What was the present state of their finances? The House could not but remember how frequently and importunately they had applied for assistance from Government. It followed, in his opinion, that government were by this circumstance sufficiently authorised in attending to the state of their affairs, just as one individual might wish to understand the state of another who became his debtor. Notwithstanding all the late accession of territory so loudly trumpeted from that quarter, the Company's income did not equal their expenditure.

The Right Honorable secretary entered here into a very elaborate and nice statement of the Company's revenue and their disbursements, between which he shewed there was no proportion. They were, in his opinion, real bankrupts. Their debt was not less than the enormous sum of eight millions. By what means was this immense obligation to be discharged? How was it incurred? Was that an eligible system which plunged them into such an insurmountable difficulty? Was it honorable, or safe, or politic, for this country to suffer them to fall a victim to the rapacity, turbulence, temerity, or ambition of their servants? Had not the Government of this country some interest in an object which involved her fate? Was it not the duty of every Member of the House to exert himself on the present occasion, that the ruin of the country might not be the consequence of the ruin of the Company? The revenue of the Crown derived from our Asiatic territories and trade thirteen hundred thousand pounds, which was an object that fully justified the most active and immediate part we could take in recovering, if possible, her affairs.

These were circumstances which, in his opinion, established the necessity of adopting not only decisive, but immediate measures of turning this immense object to some general and substantial advantage. But in order to prepare the minds of gentlemen for the system he meant to bring forward, and in order, at the same time, to point out the basis on which some of its great outlines would rest, he would deliver his opinion of the causes which had contributed to the present confusion and perplexity of the Company's affairs. The facts in possession of the House, which went to an illustration or elucidation of the subject, were infinite. What he should hint at were only a few of the most simple and indisputable. He apprehended, that, however blameable the various servants of the Company might have been at different times, and under very peculiar circumstances, the great evil lay in the constitution, or principles on which they necessarily acted. Here lay the source of all those embarrassing circumstances to which they had been so frequently reduced, and to which they owed their present misfortunes and dilemma. The powers are every way inadequate to the objects of their government. Their mode of appointing and dismissing their servants is attended with consequences, for which, in their present system of operations, there is no specific remedy. The Directors, who are the Executive Ministers of the Company, do nothing which, however, the Proprietors may not over-rule. This supremacy in the Proprietors, whatever advantages it may otherwise possess, unavoidably renders all the actions of the inferior Court, to a certain degree, languid and indecisive. They know whatever they determine from the best information, and in a situation in which they can always command the best, is still subject to the check of a superior jurisdiction, which never can act on equal intelligence with them, because the Members of this Court are not in such a favourable situation for a comprehensive and impartial view of the subject as they are. Their operations were consequently rendered dilatory and irresolute. The very distance of the scene where the orders issued were destined to be executed with a variety of collateral circumstances, was an insurmountable impediment to that promptitude which he deemed necessary to give them energy and effect.

Every dispatch they made, before it could be put aboard a ship, must obtain the consent or approbation of Government, which materially affected that expedition so necessary to its success. This untoward mode of acting gave an unbounded scope to the turbulent and seditious, or peculant views of those, to whom the execution of their orders were entrusted; it was therefore no wonder that their operations were so slow, and that their commands were treated by their servants with so little attention. Thus it was that they had never been able to effect a single recall, and that Mr. Hastings, at this moment, despised that very authority under which he acted. He would not condemn the general principle on which the sovereignty of Government was lodged in the Proprietary, but from some recent operations of that body, it might not be improper to attend to its nature. It was, in his opinion, composed of two descriptions of men, one of these were a class of individuals, who occupied their property in this manner, simply with a view of laying it out to the best advantage. But perhaps a very large, and in other respects no unworthy set of men, were tempted to hold India stock, with views for the most part partial and political. The consequence of this was obviously pernicious. It had, at least, the worst effects on the leading servants of the Company. Suppose one or more of these servants under the influence of mercenary, factious, or refractory principles; do not the records of the Company shew how easily and effectually they can secure their wildest purposes by a faction in Leadenhall-street? They have only to soften their Judges by some unexpected remittances, which are always in their power, by resources which in such a situation, and without any principle to restrain them, are always at hand. Their influence grows in proportion to their continuance in office, and the unbounded scope which their station gives to their power or inclination of conferring obligations, insensibly accumulates the number of their sticklers and adherents; their interest is therefore supported and strengthened at home, as they are successful in the projects of depredation and peculation abroad; and it is impossible to establish an arrangement of their conduct among a society, the greatest part of whom are either under some peculiar obligations to them already, or at least, in behalf of others, look up to them with solicitude or expectation.

The incapacity of the Company for supporting a proper discipline among those employed in their service, and the rashness of their servants in commencing war, were, in his judgment, the two radical defects in their present system of Government, by which so many inconveniencies to the prosperity of their affairs were naturally resolvable. The first of these evils, he trusted, needed no further illustration. Gentlemen who were the least conversant on the subject must be possessed of facts and convictions on it, superior to any that his best exertions could produce. And in every view he could take of the matter, it suggested scenes of rapacity and outrage which would for ever disgrace the annals of this country. How was war commenced among the miserable natives of India? Was it in consequence of any depredation or disposition to hostility on their part? Was it not rather a consequence of that unlimited power, to the abuse of which all men are so much addicted, and which every Governor General possesses by the constitution of the Company? Whenever he either wishes to increase his own private fortune, or probably for some sinister purpose to aggrandize the Company, what plan of operations does he adopt? He demands of some tributary Prince an exorbitant sum. This, when complied with, may keep the peace for a time. But soon new exigencies occur, and new exactions are made, which, not always so productive as the Governor may wish, prove the occasion of a bloody and expensive war.

This the Right Hon. Secretary instanced in the case of Cheatsin, to whom Mr. Hastings appears to have been under the most positive and solemn engagements, that on his paying a certain subsidy, his territories should be preserved inviolate. The Governor, however, had occasion for an immediate supply of money, and this unfortunate man was obliged to advance it. Twice did he chearfully honour the Governor General's order of this kind, and a third time only with a little reluctance; but such an effect had his want of prompt payment on the servants, that it brought on him the whole vengeance of the Company. He was accordingly stripped of his hereditary estate, and reduced, in his native country, to become a vagabond and and vagrant, without property, without friends, and without protection.

Caſes which diſcovered the ſame want and inhuman exercise of domination were endleſs. Two hapleſs women, by the ſame deteſtable policy, had, in the ſame outrageous manner, become the prey of rapacity and oppreſſion. For no fault that was yet ſpecified, thoſe defenceleſs perſons had alſo been ruined, and ruined in a manner peculiarly baſe and infamous. A nephew, or friend of their own, had been encouraged, and even authoriſed, to rob them of their all; and the treacherous part allotted to him he had managed with a ferocity, which ſhewed that human nature, without feeling, principle or honor, exhibited the ſame deformity in every quarter of the world.

To theſe cruel caſes, it was true, ſome palliation was alledged. A miſerable compenſation was offered the ſufferers. But, to ſhew the cruelty which pervades every minutiæ of Aſiatic management, even this ſorry pittance, in ſome ſubſequent period, and from ſome contemptible pretence, in ſpite of all faith, and pledged with every formality which could beget aſſurance, or encourage dependence, is yet ſhamefully retrenched. God forbid, fond as he was of œconomy, that he ſhould ever have recourſe to ſuch a wretched method of obtaining it! But ſuch was the plan of the Company's affairs, that it was impoſſible for their ſervants to exert a virtue in the accompliſhment of it, but either from vicious motives, or to ſome vicious end.

Having gone through a great variety of ſtrictures and obſervations, which put in a ſtrong, perſpicuous, and ſtriking light the infinite abuſes which diſgrace the Company's ſervice in every part of their ſettlements, he entered on a ſtatement of the ſyſtem which it was the intention of Miniſtry to apply in the preſent caſe. He did not doubt but the Houſe were ſatisfied with him the grievances he had thus briefly ſpecified actually exiſted, and that ſome plan which promiſed the moſt ready and effectual relief was abſolutely indiſpenſible. He was far from thinking the propoſitions he ſhould offer to the conſideration of Parliament were adequate to the evil, or calculated to meet the wiſhes and approbation of all ſides of the Houſe. Such as they were, however, he was prepared to ſtate them, and they were the moſt unexceptionable which he had been yet able to conceive.

It was therefore his intention to move for leave to bring in a Bill, which ſhould introduce a complete revolution in the preſent ſyſtem of governing the affairs of the East-India Company. As the different Courts which now poſſeſſed this power were evidently embroiled in party altercation and cabal, he would diveſt them of all their preſent conſequence, and annihilate the very conſtitution to which they owed their exiſtence. This he would effect by the appointment of ſeven Commiſſioners, inveſted with the entire and abſolute management of the whole complicated government of our Aſiatic ſettlements. He was clear that a tribunal, whoſe voice ſhould be deciſive, ought to be placed ſomewhere.

It was abſurd to think of erecting it in India, as it could not there be ſo liable to the cognizance of the Legiſlature, to which every ſubordinate power in the ſtate, he truſted, would ever in this country be accountable. For this, and other reaſons which he mentioned, he was for having the government at home, at the ordination and under the ſovereignty of this country.

But to theſe ſeven Commiſſioners he thought it would be proper to add eight in a ſubordinate capacity, and for the purpoſe of attending more immediately to the detail of the buſineſs. The territory, and all the various branches of its revenue and expenditure, were intended as the objects of the firſt; the commercial regulations and adjuſtments of the Company, as thoſe of the ſecondary Board. It ſtruck him that the nomination of the firſt ſhould reſt with the Crown, and that of the latter with the Proprietors.

This mode of eſtabliſhment, however, he did not mean to take place in the original formation of his ſyſtem, as the affairs of the Company were too much involved, and the paſſions of thoſe moſt deeply intereſted in the event, too much irritated and inflamed by the factious views of individuals, to ſuffer Electors to give any thing like a free and unbiaſſed choice. It was therefore his determination, that the Crown ſhould have the nomination of the whole body in the firſt inſtance, but that this body ſhould be reſtricted to a certain period, when their power ſhould expire, and their commiſſion be at an end. Whoever, in the mean time, died in the firſt Board, ſhould be ſupplied at the pleaſure of the Crown, and thoſe who died in the ſecond ſhould alſo be ſupplied by the nomination of the Company.

The regulations to which theſe ſeveral appointments ſhould be reſtricted, would be minutely and diſtinctly ſpecified in the Bill, which, for this purpoſe, he truſted the Houſe would give him leave to bring in. He could not therefore now go ſo much into the detail, but would only juſt mark one or two of the moſt prominent features of his ſyſtem.

The greateſt attention ſhould be had to the ſecurity of property. A ſtrange notion had obtained in this country, that all the landed property in the Mogul dominions was his. The Company's ſervants, he preſumed, had acted from ſuch a conviction in many of their outrages. But it was his intention, by the bill in contemplation, to render this privilege as inviolable in India as it was in England, and to carry not the letter only, but the ſpirit of our laws to every part and extremity of our poſſeſſions. He wiſhed alſo, by this new inſtitution, to put an effectual and ſpeedy end to all monopolies, the dangerous and deſtructive conſequences of which were every where apparent and palpable. This had ruined the opium trade, and was an endleſs ſource of peculation and rapacity to thoſe in the ſervice, who were baſe enough to avail themſelves of ſuch a circumſtance. It occaſioned conſtant caballing for contracts, which, in general, enriched individuals at the Company's expence. This impediment to induſtry and emulation he would therefore deſtroy, by means which he hoped would meet the approbation of Parliament, and ultimately prove effectual for the purpoſe.

He had often obſerved, that one grand ſource of the calamities ſo incident to the Company's affairs abroad, was a ſpecies of ſpeculation which prevailed among their ſervants. The diſpatches ſent out were often ſigned with more or leſs names, ſometimes with eleven, at other times with twelve, and ſo forth. This awakened very naturally in thoſe to whom the orders were directed a ſpirit of ſpeculation. Hence cabals and manœuvres, with every political ſtratagem, were ranted and exerted, in order either to increaſe or diminiſh the number of ſubſcriptions on any future occaſion. He ſhould therefore propoſe in this new ſyſtem that no diſpatch ſhould ever be ſigned by more than one name, and was of opinion this appearance of unanimity would in the operation be attended with the very beſt effects.

He was aware that no proviſion had been ſpecified by him as included in the Bill for ſuch a juriſdiction as might be deemed neceſſary in India. He had attended with all poſſible ſolicitude to whatever had been thrown out on that intereſting particular; but, in his opinion, the difficulties on all hands were great, though he hoped not inſurmountable. Something, he ſaid, floated in his mind, which he fondly conceived might go a great way to anſwering the end, but he was not by any means yet ſo ripe or matured on the ſubject, as now to propoſe it; nor, in his opinion, was it quite ſo urgent as the other branches of this important buſineſs.

He begged Gentlemen would regard theſe hints as by no means perfective of his ſyſtem, but thus thrown out only to give the Houſe ſome idea of what, in its moſt finiſhed ſtate, would need much of their indulgence. He well knew that every thing which carried any aſpect of novelty with it, would be regarded by ſome as dangerous and chimerical; but the circumſtances of the caſe were enough, in his opinion, to juſtify the moſt deciſive meaſures that could be adopted. He did not think it the duty of a Miniſter to be idle; it was not a ſituation to indulge the love of eaſe: The calls of his country he was obliged to anſwer to the beſt of his ability, and whenever her neceſſities required new meaſures, he would attempt the taſk, arduous, enterpriſing, ſuperior to his talents, and even hazardous as it was. He might be ruined, but his country might be ſaved; while, by tamely ſuffering things to continue in their old exhauſted courſe, the country might ultimately ſuffer while his private intereſts were preſerved. But in his opinion he ſhould not deſerve the ſtation he occupied, if he did not freely, and at all times, come boldly forward with the manly ſacrifice of every thing that interfered with the good of the community at large. And no Miniſter concerted the confidence of his King and country, who was not uniformly ready to meet every circumſtance of trial and danger that can happen to ſuch a capacity.

He then propoſed his ſeveral Motions diſtinctly, after having ſpoke with infinite energy, perſpicuity and preciſion, to a moſt crouded and attentive Houſe, and under circumſtances of no little embarraſſment from a ſevere cold.

Col. North ſaid, that as the propoſitions which had been ſubmitted to the Houſe were, in his opinion, every way proper, and happily adapted to the buſineſs, they had his entire approbation The Right Hon. Gentleman, who had planned, digeſted, and brought forward the buſineſs, he thought had acquitted himſelf with equal ability and honour. He did not doubt but the Houſe were of one mind on the ſubject; that its neceſſity and importance were univerſally felt and acknowledged; and that the Miniſter would be effectually ſupported in what he propoſed. He therefore ſincerely rejoiced at the evolution of a ſyſtem ſo maſterly and ſeaſonable, and roſe to ſecond the Motion.

Mr. W. Pitt then roſe, and paid many high compliments to the great abilities and perſuaſive eloquence of the Right Hon. Gentleman who had ſpoken: allowing in general the juſtneſs of his obſervations, and the force of his reaſonings; ſaid he highly approved of the object which they had in view, and thought every man muſt ſee the propriety and even neceſſity of a compleat reform in India affairs, if ſuch reform was poſſible. At the ſame time he thought that a buſineſs of ſuch vaſt magnitude, of ſuch general concern to the nation, which ſo peculiarly and deeply affected the intereſts of ſuch a number of individuals, and thoſe the moſt conſiderable in the trading part of the nation, was by no means to be hurried over, or too ſlightly conſidered. He required time for examining every thing to the bottom; inſiſted that the moſt minute enquiry ſhould be made into every thing relative to the Company's affairs, and every method taken which caution and diligence can ſuggeſt of obtaining the fulleſt information reſpecting every particular of any moment. He begged the Houſe to conſider that their Charters were not to be forgotten, nor thoſe rights and privileges which the Charters gave them to be wantonly and prematurely invaded. Their rights, he ſaid, they enjoyed as Engliſhmen, rights which were ſacred, ſecured to them by the laws and conſtitution of this country, and upon no pretence whatever to be violated. He contended that *neceſſity*, on which Mr. Fox had laid ſo great ſtreſs, was by no means ſufficient to juſtify the cruelty of ſtripping men at once of their juſt rights. He ſaid, the argument of neceſſity was the common expedient of tyranny, to which it conſtantly had recourſe on all occaſions when it wanted to oppreſs men and bring them to ſubmiſſion. He called it the *creed of ſlaves*. He reprobated the idea of the Crown taking to itſelf the territory which the Company had acquired, and monopolizing ſuch a conſiderable part of the national trade. He warned the Houſe of the vaſt influence which ſuch a meaſure muſt infallibly give the Crown, and of the alarming conſequences which were likely to follow, conſequences fraught with many evils, and big with terror, which threatened deſtruction not only to the commerce, but alſo to the liberty of the nation. He expreſſed his aſtoniſhment that Mr. Fox, of all men, ſhould be ſo forward and eager in promoting a meaſure, which ſo evidently tended to increaſe that undue influence of the Crown which he had formerly condemned as dangerous to liberty, and laboured ſo much to diminiſh. He concluded with ſaying that he would give his ſtrongeſt oppoſition to ſuch a meaſure.

Mr. M'Donald ſeemed not a little eager to ſpeak on the ſubject, but the Houſe, which could hardly afford Mr. Pitt a decent hearing, were ſo peculiarly tumultuous, and noiſy when he began, that we could not make ſenſe of what he ſaid. He therefore very politely gave way to the ſpirit of the Houſe, and ſat down.

Governor Johnſtone, however, notwithſtanding the uproar, entered into the merits of the queſtion with his uſual ſhrewdneſs and aſperity. He obſerved, that if the faults of the ſervants originated in the depravity of their own characters, they deſerved puniſhment; but if they were owing to the conſtitution under which they ſerved, they were entitled to tenderneſs and pity. He reprobated the Committees which had been appointed by Parliament to examine the ſtate of the India affairs, and entered into a tedious but ingenious defence of Mr. Haſtings. He ſeemed, however, not a little pleaſed on the whole with the ſyſtem propoſed, and liberally applauded the humanity and generoſity which conſtituted the baſis of the new regulation. Mr. Smith ſaid the bill, which then waited their diſcuſſion, was one whoſe importance was as great as the intereſts of thouſands were dear to them. It was moreover a bill ſo very doubtful in its effects, that he did not know how to pronounce upon it.

A motion was made, and the queſtion put, for leave to bring in a bill for veſting the affairs of the East-India Company in the hands of certain Commiſſioners, for the benefit of the Proprietors and the public;—which was agreed to.

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a bill for the better government of the territorial poſſeſſions and dependencies in India;—which was agreed to.

Ordered, That this Houſe be called over on this day fortnight; the members who do not then attend to be taken into cuſtody.

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II. Colonel Hamilton's ſecond Letter from Phocion, containing Remarks on Mentor's Reply to his firſt Letter, a Quarter Dollar.

III. Colonel Hamilton's firſt Letter, from Phocion to the conſiderate Citizens of America, on the Politics of the Times in Conſequence of the Peace, One Eighth of a Dollar.

IV. Lord Sheffield's Obſervations on the Commerce of the American States with Europe and the Weſt-Indies; alſo, John Adams's Eſſay on Canon and Feudal Law, with the Political Character of the ſaid John Adams, Eſq; Ambaſſador Plenipotentiary, from the United and Independent States of North-America, to their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces of Holland, Half a Dollar.

V. For more Particulars in the American Book World, pleaſe to enquire for Bell's Sale Catalogue of new and old Books, with the loweſt Price printed to each Book, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſand Volumes, in Arts, Sciences and Entertainment, for Perſons of all Denominations, Price a Quarter Dollar. §

Oranges, Lemons, Olives, Almonds, &c.

are this morning diſcharging from the brig Black Eagle, at WHITESIDE's Wharff, where the ſame will be SOLD for Caſh, or Notes of the Superintendant of Finance.

Alſo, Teas, Pepper, Spices,

And a variety of Eaſt-India GOODS, with a cargoe of Liſbon SALT. *Philad. April* 7, 1784.

Cheſter, April 5, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 20th inſtant, at the Court-houſe in the borough of Cheſter, a MESSUAGE and PLANTATION thereto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Providence, in the county of Cheſter, containing 42 acres, known by the name of Moore's Tavern; bounded by lands of Peter Taylor, Joſeph Worral and others; late the eſtate of John Moore, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, April 2, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, the 24th day of this inſtant April, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain piece or parcel of valuable drained marſh or meadow ground, ſituate in Ridley townſhip, in the county of Cheſter; bounded by the river Delaware, and by lands of Charles Grantham and Henry Effinger, jun. containing three acres three quarters and ſeven perches, together with the privilege of a road from the ſame into the great road; late the eſtate of William Evans, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by ¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on SATURDAY, the 24th inſt.

THAT valuable PLANTATION, formerly belonging to JOHN LAWRENCE, Eſq; adjoining Whitehill, ſituate on the river Delaware, between Burlington and Bordentown, containing near 400 acres, about 100 of which is good wood-land, from 60 to 70 acres of good meadow bottom within bank, the remainder of the farm good ſoil for wheat or other grain, there is a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, coach and waggon-houſe, a large orchard in its prime, with a great variety of the beſt grafted fruit. There is a convenient landing for wood and lumber, in a good ſtand, where country buſineſs may be carried on to great advantage. This is a delightful ſpot for a gentleman's country ſeat, having a beautiful proſpect of the river and country adjacent. As it is large and well ſituated to divide into three or four farms, it ſhall be run out accordingly, and ſold ſeperate or together as may be found moſt advantageous. Several Lots will be laid out near the landing, ſuitable to accommodate tradeſmen or watermen. The terms of ſale will be made eaſy. Attendance will be given, by

ARTHUR DONALDSON.

N. B. Alſo will be ſold, at Freehold Court-Houſe, on Wedneſday the 28th inſt. a FARM in the townſhip of Shrewſbury, near Deal, containing about 70 acres, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, orchard, &c. a proportionable part of woodland and meadow, lays in ſight of the ſea, is convenient for fiſhing and attending the New-York market. Terms of payment will be made eaſy. Attendance will be given, by

Philad. April 3, 1784. † ARTHUR DONALDSON.

BERMUDA, February 18.

Monday arrived at St. George's, the sloop Liberty, William Dunscomb, Master, from Jamaica, with 100 barrels of flour, and a few puncheons of excellent rum; the flour had been taken there for sale, but there was such a large stock of it in the island, that it would not sell for a guinea per barrel. It proved a very seasonable supply here, as flour became so scarce, as not to be bought at any price. It was sold the next day, at public vendue, from 3l 6s. 8d. to 3l. 14s. 8d. per barrel.

March 1. On Wednesday arrived in Castle Harbour, the ship Camberwell, Capt. Phenix, in 50 days from Cape-Francois, bound to New-York, with molasses, &c. She came in in great distress, having had no provisions on board for five days previous to their arrival; and were blown off the continent in violent gales of wind.

Thursday arrived the sloop Betsey, Ingham, with corn, pease and pork, from North-Carolina. And last night arrived the schooner Friendship, Jones, from Virginia, with ditto; several other vessels are hourly looked for from the continent with like cargoes.

March 13. There is a report current here, that Bermuda is made a free port, but we have had no confirmation of such an event taking place.

ST. JOHN's *(Antigua) February* 27.

In the night of Monday, the 16th inst. was run ashore, at the island of Bermuda, the brigantine Neutrality, Casel Servier, master. This vessel sailed from Amsterdam in September last, bound to New-York, and, after being in sight of her destined port, and the crew suffering innumerable hardships from cold and hunger, she was obliged to bear away for the West-Indies. A great part of the cargoe, which consists of gin and bale goods, are saved, but the vessel, it is supposed, will be entirely lost.

SALEM, *March* 11.

Capt. Jacob, of the brig Tom, arrived here on Sunday last from St. Christopher's, after a passage of 55 days. He informs, that the French restored that island to the British on the 9th of January; that the Grenades was also given up to the same government; and that St. Lucia was relinquished to the French, agreeable to the stipulations of the late treaty of peace.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 7.

The schooner Pilgrim, commanded by Captain John Burchmore, of Salem, was lately, with her cargoe, entirely lost on Ocracock bar, North-Carolina, but the men were saved.

No vessels from the United States were permitted to enter the harbour of St. Christopher's after the evacuation of the island by the French. Two vessels with American colours being seen in the Offing, soon after the evacuation, notice was sent to them not to enter the port, unless they were in distress. One or both of them accordingly bore away for some other island.

Extract of a letter from New York.

"The bank so much spoken of here, does not meet the success that was expected; but there is one formed which is to consist of nothing but cash, and there is yet a difficulty in this, namely, the obtaining a charter from government; for until they get that, every stockholder is accountable for the whole transactions of the bank.

"The advocates for the first oppose the other in principles of national advantage, which, if they can prove, it will probably operate against it.

"Our Assembly have passed a law for a duty of two and an half per cent. on all imports, and also large duties on particular articles of luxury; but the wisest law is that by which they will draw 250,000l. from persons in this state who have not been in exile.

"There is much to be feared from the disagreeable contentions in our back country."

By the impost law of New-York, passed the 22d ult. the following enumerated articles are in that state subject to the duties annexed:

Madeira wine, 6d. per gallon.
All other kinds of wine 3d.
Rum, brandy, and other distilled liquors 4d.
Shrub 4d.
Bohea tea 4d. per lb.
Hyson, and all teas of superior quality 1/6 per pound.
Coffee 1d. per lb.
Chocolate 3d. per lb.
Loaf sugar 3d. per lb.
Raisins, currants, pruans, and figs 3s. per hundred weight.
Snuff 1d. per lb.
Coaches and chariots from Europe 20l. each.
Other four wheel carriages, from Europe, 10l.
Curricle, chaise, chair, kittereen or sulky, from Europe, each 5l.
Malt from Europe, 4d. per bushel.
Porter, ale, beer and cyder, from Europe, 1s. per gallon.
Manufactured tobacco, 4d. per lb.
Cheese from Europe, 2d. per lb.
Wrought silver, 1s. per oz.
Wrought gold, 4s.
Clocks, 20s. each.
Gold watches, 24s. each.
Other watches, 8s.
Beaver and beaverett hats, 8s. each.
Castor hats, 3s. each.
Cordage per hundred, 4s.
Iron hollow ware, 4s. per 100 wt.
Scythes, scyths, or axes, 12s. per doz.
European saddles, 8s. each.
Leather and stuff shoes, from Europe, 4d. per pair.
Womens silk shoes, from ditto, 1s. per pair.
Boots fom ditto, 2s. per pair.
Dressed or tanned leather, 2d. per lb.
Playing cards, 3s. per dozen packs.

And all other goods, wares and merchandizes, not enumerated, of foreign growth or munufacture, the sum of 2l 10s. for every hundred pounds value, prime cost—excepting cocoa, raw hides, molasses, coals, bricks, pantiles, unmanufactured tin in blocks, and goods, wares and merchandize, of the growth or manufacture of the United States, or any of them.

Warminster township, Bucks county, April 3.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 26th of March last, An Irish Servant Man, named PHILIP M'GUYRE, 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, short brown hair, much freckled in the face, a down look, and speaks very much with the brogue, and can neither read nor write. Had on, when he went away, a short blue jacket with sleeves, a brown under ditto, buckskin breeches, blue yarn stockings, strong shoes tied with strings, and a felt hat; said servant came in last fall, in the Two Friends, Capt. Cranitch, from Dublin. Whoever apprehends the above servant, and secures him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

ELIJAH STINSON.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. ¶

At the CITY VENDUE STORE,
At TEN o'CLOCK,
TO-MORROW MORNING,
Will begin the SALE of

A VERY large Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the approaching season,

A considerable quantity of which will be sold on account of Underwriters.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1784.

THE Members of the LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA are desired to take Notice, That the annual ELECTION of DIRECTORS and TREASURER for the ensuing Year, will be held at the Company's Apartments, in Carpenter's-Hall, on MONDAY, the third Day of May next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

The Treasurer will attend to receive the yearly Payments, and the Shares of those Members in Arrear will certainly be forfeited, agreeable to the Laws of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL SITGREAVES, Secretary.

TO-MORROW EVENING, the 8th of April, 1784,
AUCTION OF BOOKS,

WILL commence at BELL's BOOK-STORE, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, and will be continued for several Evenings successively, when a considerable Variety of the most excellent Authors in ARTS, SCIENCES and ENTERTAINMENT, will be instantaneously sold, or sacrificed, according to the Taste of the Company.

Hours of Sale, each evening, from seven to nine o'clock. Printed Catalogues of the Books to be had at the Place of Sale. §

TO BE SOLD, BY
JOHN SPARHAWK,
In Second-street, at the corner of Elfrith's-alley,

A FEW pair of handsome Brass Dogs, Fender, Shovel and Tongs to match; Silver-handled Knives and Forks, in Mahogony and Fishskin Cases; a variety of the best green and white Spectacles, in Steel and Silver; concave Glasses, for near sighted people; miniature picture Cases; Backgammon Tables; Shaving Equipage; Crewet Frames; Pewter Inkstands; Circumferenters; two pole Chains; Cases of Ploting Instruments; brass Protractors; ivory and brass Paral'el Rules; Thermometers; Money Scales; pocket Telescopes and Microscopes; two foot Scales; the best Lancets; blue hair Trunks in nests or single; Sliding Rules for guaging; the best English Paper for large blank or record Books; school Bibles and Testaments; Entick's pocket Dictionary; Cole's and Young's Latin Dictionary; Bailey's, Dyche's and Fenning's English Dictionaries, and a general assortment of BOOKS, as usual.

A Quantity of excellent PERUVIAN BARK.

N. B. He has a roomy STORE and CELLAR to LETT.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship Enterprize, Captain Peter D. Russy, from Cape Francois, and to be SOLD, at
Mr. JOHN A. HAMELIN's Store,
In Front-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets,
A CARGOE of very good SUGAR;
Also he has for SALE,----A Quantity of the best
SPRUCE and JERSEY SPARS,
Here in Philadelphia. § April 6.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed will be exposed to public sale, at the Coffee-house in this city, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at six o'clock in the evening, all the right and interest of Peter Gaskell, for his natural life, of and in a certain lot of ground, on the north side of Market-street, containing in front on said street 107 feet three inches, and in depth 146 feet, bounded southward by Market-street aforesaid, westward by Eighth-street, northward by ground late of Peter Gaskell, and eastward by ground of James Budden.

Also the right, share, title and interest of said Peter Gaskell, for his natural life, of and in another lot of ground, extending from Second-street through to the river Schuylkill, crossing the several streets between, and lying on the north side of South-street, and containing on Second-street 244 feet from thence to Fourth, and from Fourth-street from the River Delaware unto the river Schuylkill 346 feet from South-street; a plan of which will be shewn at the time of sale; taken in execution, and to be sold by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of JOSEPH AUSTIN, late of the township of Abington, deceased,

ONE hundred acres of LAND, well situated on the old York road, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and bounding near half a mile on said road, the easterly side thereof, on which are a stone dwelling-house, one story high, two rooms on the lower floor, and a log kithen adjoining, a log barn, &c. There are about 12 acres of mowable meadow, and at least half as much more may easily be made, and chiefly watered by a never failing stream that runs through the land, together with many other streams and springs that rise thereon; the quantity of cleared land is not certainly known, but there are upwards of 30 acres of woodland, on some of which is very good timber for immediate use, as well as a considerable quantity of young thriving timber. It is conveniently situated to two different places of worship, as also to grist-mills and lime-kilns. Any person inclining to purchase, may be acquainted with the terms, by applying to SUSANNA AUSTIN, Executrix, near the premises, or to THOMAS AUSTIN, Executor, in the Manor of Moreland.

N. B. The purchaser may have immediate possession. §

Burlington, March 27th, 1784.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on Thursday Evening or Friday Morning last, A Negro Man, named SAM, 25 years old, about five feet, six or seven inches high, bow legged, remarkably strong built, a yellow skin. He had on and took with him the following clothes and articles, viz. A coat, waistcoat and breeches broad cloth, of an olive green colour; a white flannel coat, spotted jacket and breeches, brown cloth jacket, nankeen breeches, sundry shirts, one of which has long ruffles, a pair of boots, and shoes with pinchbeck buckles, his stockings unknown; a violin which he plays on, and a gun stock'd with curled maple, having a brass streak down the barrel.

He is a proud conceited fellow, wears a silver watch, and can tell a probable story in order to deceive, plays tolerable on the violin. It is imagined he will endeavour to get away in some outward bound Vessel from Philadelphia, as he was seen going towards that city.

Whoever will apprehend the said fellow and secure him in the Work-house of Philadelphia, or in any Goal of this State, shall be paid a reward of Eight Dollars, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, or Mr. Reynold Keen, in Sixth-street, Philadelphia. ¶ JOHN LAWRENCE.

N. B. All Masters of vessels are forbid at their peril to carry off said fellow.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1784.

WHEREAS, by an order of the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of the 25th ult. to me directed, for holding an Election for the choosing one REPRESENTATIVE for the city of Philadelphia, in the room of Sharp Delany, Esq; who hath declined continuing his seat therein.

NOTICE is hereby given, That an Election will be held at the State-House, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst. at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the Judges and Inspectors, who served as such the election in October last, are hereby requested to be punctual in their attendance, also the Constables of the different wards in the city; where all persons within the city of Philadelphia, who are entitled to vote, are to appear and give in their votes for the choosing one REPRESENTATIVE, the most noted for wisdom and virtue, for the purpose aforesaid.

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Southwark Auction.
TO-MORROW,
The 8th of April, at Nine o'Clock, will commence the SALE of a general Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

BY Order of the Supreme Executive Council: All persons indebted to the State for City Lots purchased at public sale, are requested to make immediate payment: Such as do not pay off their respective balances before the 10th day of April next, will forfeit the money already paid, and a new sale will be directed of such lots as shall not then be fully paid for, agreeable to the terms of sale under which the persons aforesaid became purchasers.

March 31, 1784. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Treasurer.

N. B. A list of the Dilinquents will shortly be published. §

Pennsylvania Hospital, April 1, 1784.

THE Contributors to said Hospital are earnestly requested to take Notice, and attend their annual ELECTION, for the Choice of TWELVE MANAGERS AND A TREASURER for the ensuing Year; to be held at the said Hospital, on MONDAY, the Third of May next.

THE Owners and Occupiers of the Moyamensing Meadows are desired to meet on MONDAY, the 12th Instant, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of BENJAMIN BETTERTON, the Corner of Strawberry-Alley, in Market street, in order to chuse MANAGERS and a TREASURER for the ensuing Year. April 5.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be exposed to public sale, on the 14th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by the subscriber, at the house of -------- Welcher, in Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, A Messuage or House, and Lot or Piece of Land, containing one acre and ten perches; late the estate of John Metzler, deceased.

Philad. April 3. LOUISA METZLER, Admin'st.

Likewise to be sold at the same time, 326 acres of LAND, in Braunshweig township, in Berks county, on a branch of Schuylkill, over the Second Mountain. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A CONVENIENT TAN-YARD, situate in Second-street, a little above Campington, consisting of 16 vats, four handlers and two lime pits; also a water pool, with a never failing spring thereon; likewise a brick mill-house and currying shop, a good frame bark-house and shed. The whole is partly new and in good repair. For further particulars, enquire of SARAH WHITE, near the premises. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK MESSUAGE and the LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, situate on the bank between Front and Water streets, and between Spruce and Pine streets in this city, and containing in front 21 feet 6 inches, and in depth 40 feet. It is three stories high, with good cellars fit for STORES. For terms, apply to MIERS FISHER. ¶ *March* 31, 1784.

TO BE LETT,

A COMMODIOUS stone HOUSE and lot of GROUND, containing 16 acres, with a large garden, pailed in, a well of excellent water, stable and oven, on the west side of Schuylkill, joining the Middle Ferry, the House stands in a pleasant situation, and commands a beautiful prospect of the city and country. Any person inclining to rent the same, by applying to WILLIAM BISPHAM, in Blockley township, may be informed of the terms. § March 6, 1784.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A COMMODIOUS well built three story brick messuage, kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Second-street, near Vine-street, in the Northern Liberties; the lot contains in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 130; there are two rooms on a floor in the house, and a pump with excellent water at the kitchen door in the yard; the said premises are clear of ground-rent, and the title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises, by applying to

LEWIS PRAHL.

N. B. There is a pleasant garden, with a brick garden or summer-house on the back end of the lot, and a fine cool cellar under the summer-house. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on Sunday morning, the 4th inst. from the subscriber, a servant boy, named Richard Hickham, about 16 years of age, much inclined to stooping, has fair curly hair, and fair complexion somewhat freckled: Had on and took with him when he went away, a spotted swanskin jacket, under which were a blue and a green jacket, a woollen cap, wool hat, woollen stockings, brown woollen breeches, and linen trowsers. Whoever takes up and secures said boy in any goal, or brings him to his master, living in the Northern Liberties, four miles from Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, paid by

¶ THOMAS SHAW.

N. B. If he returns home of his own accord his master will forgive him. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off.

WHEREAS my wife JANE MILAM, has eloped from me without just cause, she having married another in my absence; this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. § April 5, 1784. JOSEPH MILAM.

CAME to the subscriber's, in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, some time in October last, a spotted black and white STEER, two years old this spring, and has an ear-mark. The owner or owners are hereby requested to come and prove their property, pay the charges of keeping, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold to defray the cost, by

April 6. ¶ ELEANOR BARKER.

A BOOK, neceſſary for all Families.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-ſtreet, ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet, JAMES MUIR, Bookbinder, Philadelphia; alſo by ROBERT HODGE, in New-York, and by all the Bookſellers in America,

BUCHAN'S Family Phyſician, *or* DOMESTIC MEDICINE;

BEING a treatiſe on the prevention and cure of diſeaſes, by regimen and ſimple medicines; with a Diſpenſatory and complete Index, for the uſe of families.

N. B. This new edition contains great additions and improvements, by its original author, the celebrated Dr. BUCHAN, therefore the utility, neceſſity and advantage of poſſeſſing this extraordinary treaſure of health, muſt be very evident to all who are willing to be their own or their family phyſician, at the moderate price of Two Dollars. Tbctf

*** Conſiderable allowance to thoſe who buy dozens.

February 7, 1784.

Juſt PUBLISHED and now ſelling

AT BELL'S BOOK-STORE,

Near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Price one third of a Dollar.

The firſt Volume of MEMOIRS

Of the LIFE, TRAVELS and ADVENTURES of

Edward Wortley Montague, Eſq;

Son to the moſt famous Traveller, Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE: Exhibiting his very extraordinary tranſactions in England, France, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt and the Holy Land:

With Remarks on the Manners and Cuſtoms of the ORIENTAL WORLD.

Memorandum. For more particulars in the American Book-World, pleaſe to enquire for BELL'S SALE CATALOGUE, of NEW and OLD BOOKS, with the loweſt price printed to each BOOK, conſiſting of ſeveral Thouſand Volumes, in ARTS, SCIENCES and ENTERTAINMENT, for perſons of all DENOMINATIONS.

Alſo BELL'S Medical, Surgical and Chemical CATALOGUE, of NEW and OLD BOOKS, Price One eighth of a Dollar. Lately imported, and now ſelling at BELL'S BOOK-STORE, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia; with the loweſt Price printed to each Book. †

To be Sold by Joſeph Buffington,

Living in the Forks of Brandywine, in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county,---A few Copies of a very valuable Book, entituled

THE CITIZEN AND COUNTRYMAN'S EXPERIENCED

FARRIER:

CONTAINING,

I. The moſt approved method of ordering, dieting, exerciſing, purging, ſcouring and cleanſing of horſes; alſo choice reſtoratives to cheer the heart, procure an appetite, and to clear the lungs and pipes, ſo as to ſtrengthen wind, and give large breath to the running or race horſe.

II. A certain ſure method to know the true ſtate of any horſe's body, as to ſickneſs or health.

III. The true ſhape of a horſe explained; with choice directions for buying.

IV. An experienced and approved method for raiſing of horſes, as to ordering, keeping, &c. alſo mares, colts and ſtallions.

V. A ſure and certain rule to know the age of any horſe, from one year to ten, with good obſervations as he further advances in years.

VI. The beſt and experienced way of keeping the common hackney or hunting horſe, ſo as to keep him lively, chearful, free from colds, ſtrains, windgalls, and groſs humours.

VII. An approved method of purging, bleeding and feeding cattle; with choice approved receipts for the diſeaſes they are incident to; with ſigns to know the diſeaſe, and directions for the uſe of medicines.

To which is added, A valuable and fine collection of the ſureſt and beſt receipts in the known world, for the cure of all maladies and diſtempers that are incident to horſes of what kind ſoever, with directions to know what is the ailment or diſeaſe.

By I. MARKHAM, G. JEFFERIS and Diſcreet INDIANS. ¶

Lately came to Hand---A beautiful COLLECTION,

CHIEFLY AMERICAN MAPS,

Neatly coloured, to be SOLD, at

R. AITKEN's BOOK-STORE,

Market-ſtreet, at the following PRICES, viz.

GENERAL MAP of North-America, 8 Sheets, 12 Dollars,
United States, of Ditto, 7/6
Canada 12/----New-York, 10/
Map of New-York, 22/6
Province of New-Jerſey, 12/
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Savannah River, 12/
Environs of Quebec, 7/6
England, Scotland, Ireland, 7/6 each
Battle of Lake Champlain, 3/9
Ditto Bunker's-Hill, 7/6
Environs of Boſton, 7/6
Town of Newport, 5/
Battle of White Plains, 7/6
Ditto of Brandywine, 7/6
Ditto of Tredyffrin, 3/9
Burgoyne's Campaign, 6 Plates, 22/6
Entrance of the Cheſapeake, 3/9
North Part of New-York Iſland, 5/.

*** BIBLES and other Books, Wholeſale and Retail,----alſo a variety of Stationary Articles,-------excellent imported Rappee Snuff in Caniſters. c 6 w. March 10.

Northern Liberties, March 2, 1784.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES NEVILL, inn-keeper, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, in order that they may be ſettled.

HANNAH NEVILL, Adminiſtratrix.

Northampton, Burlington county, Feb. 18, 1784.

RUN away this morning from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant Man, named EDWARD NIGGARLY, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, darkiſh eyes, and rather ſour look, much marked with the ſmall-pox, and had brown ſtrait hair, tied behind; had on and took with him, a felt hat, blue broadcloth coat, royal rib jacket and breeches, one or both of an olive colour, pale blue ribbed ſtockings; alſo a browniſh old coat, without pockets, and ſome white patches, an old broadcloth jacket of a pale green, and dark grey plain ſtockings. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by § ASHER WOOLMAN.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool, &c. and to be SOLD, Wholeſale and Retail, by

JOHN SHIELDS,

At the Green Doors, the north-eaſt corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,----A neat and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are the following ARTICLES:

SUPERFINE and ſecond Broadcloths,
Cloth coloured and white Caſſimers,
Rattinets and Shalloons,
Tammies, Durants and Calimancoes,
Green, cloth coloured, blue, pink, crimſon and brown Taboreens and Moreens,
Corduetts, Corduroy, Queens and Kings Cords, of the moſt faſhionable colours,
Spotted and plain Velvets and Velverets,
Green, crimſon and dove coloured Collar Velvets,
Thickſets and Pluſhes,
Dutch, Pruſſian, Emperor and Royal Ribs of various colours,
Prunella and Princeſs Stuffs,
Serges and Mecklenburghs,
Iriſh, Laval, Dutch and Royal Linens,
Kenting and Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Checked, ſpotted, ſtriped and plain Lawns and Kentings,
Minionet and Scotch Gauzes, plain, ſtriped and flowered,
Plain, figured and flowered Dimities,
Spotted Jeans and Tobines,
Checks and Check Handkerchiefs,
Mens and Womens Silk, Thread, Cotton and Worſted Hoſe,
A compleat aſſortment of white Threads, from No. 50, ſtitching, to No. 60, Scotch,
New Silk, Lungee, Pollicat and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs,
Striped and white Tapes, narrow and broad Bindings and Bobbins,
White and coloured Jeans and Jeanets,
Mens and Womens Thread and Leather Gloves,
Sewing Silk and Scarf Twiſt of all colours,
Ten and eleven quarter ſuperfine Cotton Counterpanes, &c. &c.
With a compleat aſſortment of Horn, Mohair, Baſket, Metal, Japan'd, Pearl, and Gold and Silver Spangled Buttons.

P. S. The ſaid Shields takes this opportunity of requeſting all thoſe that are indebted to him from his commencement in buſineſs in the year 1772, to the preſent time, to pay off their reſpective ballances, accounts, notes and bonds, on or before the firſt day of April next, as the neceſſity of having his books entirely ballanced at that time will oblige him to put them into the hands of an Attorney for recovery, without reſpect of perſons.

N. B. The ſaid John Shields having a genteel three ſtory brick HOUSE, with good conveniences of every kind, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the one lately occupied by Col. Stewart, would be willing to exchange it for a few years with any perſon who may have a convenient houſe on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and the Draw-bridge. c. 6 w. *Philad. Feb.* 25.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of about 95 acres of extraordinary good land, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, about half a mile from Frankford, adjoining the main creek for about half a mile in length, and the road leading from Frankford to Germantown, on which is a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, and a large frame barn and ſtabling, an extraordinary good ſpring, with a ſtone houſe over it, alſo a well of good water, with a pump in the yard, about 5 acres of meadow, and more may be cleared, about 20 acres of woodland, well timbered, a large orchard of the beſt graſted fruit. It commands a beautiful proſpect of the village of Frankford, and the river Delaware, and is very convenient for a gentleman's country ſeat, its diſtance from the city being five miles. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to ROBERT HARPER, on ſaid place. §

A NEW BOOK.

This day is publiſhed, and to be Sold by ROBERT AITKEN, at POPE'S HEAD, near the Coffee-Houſe, Market-ſtreet, a neat and correct edition of Dr. BLAIR'S

Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Letters,

In a beautiful Quarto Volume, on very fine paper, and new ſcabbarded type.

DR. BLAIR'S character in the literary world is too well known to require any thing to be ſaid of it. His ſermons, ſome time ago publiſhed, have, for elegance of compoſition and beauty of ſtile, been univerſally admired: And the Lectures now offered to the public, have been delivered by him in the Univerſity of Edinburgh for many years paſt, to a very reſpectable and crouded attendance.

The importance of their ſubjects to the gentleman and the ſcholar, muſt at once be perceived upon glancing over their contents, *formerly publiſhed*, and the knowledge, ability and taſte, diſplayed in their execution, have been acknowledged and admired by the firſt learned characters.

The London copy of this work is ſelling in New-York at Four Pounds, and the preſent edition will be ſold for One Guinea only. A few copies on common paper, to accommodate youth, at Twenty-five Shillings.

THE ſubſcriber takes this public method of rendering his moſt hearty and unfeigned thanks to his friends in particular, and the public in general, for their extenſive favors whilſt he held the OFFICE of AUCTIONEER for Southwark, and whilſt he aſſures them that he retains the higheſt ſenſe of gratitude for the paſt, he requeſts the continuance of their future favors.

He has taken the houſe and ſtores lately occupied by Mr. John Meaſe, in Water-ſtreet, two doors below Spruce-ſtreet, where he propoſes to carry on the COMMISSION BUSINESS in all its various branches, and he begs leave to aſſure thoſe who are pleaſed to employ him, that no effort within his power ſhall at any time be neglected to promote their intereſt.

March 1. WILLIAM BROWN.

N. B. All thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid W. Brown, are deſired to be ſpeedy in diſcharging the ſame; and thoſe whoſe accounts are unſettled, are requeſted to call at his Commiſſion Store for ſettlement. ¶

FOR SALE,

A NEGROE WOMAN about 19 years of age, and her CHILD about 9 months old, fit for town or country buſineſs, the woman has had the ſmall-pox and meaſels, and the child the meaſels, both are very healthy. For further particulars enquire of the Printers. †

A MILLER, who wants employment, and can be well recommended, with or without a family, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying to the Printers. *Philadelphia, March* 14, 1784.

To be SOLD,

Or exchanged for MERCHANDIZE,

And may be entered on the firſt day of April next,

No. 1. A Valuable FARM, containing 190 acres and three quarters, in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, has a ſufficient quantity of meadow, which may be put in compleat order at a ſmall expence; likewiſe woodland in ſufficient proportion, a quantity of it very fit for cooper's ſtuff; there are on ſaid farm a very convenient dwelling-houſe, built with ſtone and lime, two ſtories high, rooms and fire-places advantageouſly conſtructed, a cellar under the whole, a ſpring of water very convenient to the houſe, never known to fail, three bearing orchards, remarkable for producing a large quantity of fruit yearly, the ſituation pleaſant and healthy, being within half a mile of the ſubſcriber's merchant mill and ſaw-mill. The payments will be made eaſy, or as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; a ſufficient title will be made, being clear of all incumbrance.

No. 2. Containing 103 acres, in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, chiefly arable land, 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made at ſmall expence, timber very plenty, as a great part is yet to clear; the buildings are a convenient frame houſe, large frame barn and ſtabling, and ſeveral fruit trees thereon; an indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. WILLIAM WISTER, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, living near the above deſcribed lands, 43 miles from Philadelphia.

¶ MORDECAI PEIRSOL.

STAGES.

THE Subſcribers, from the encouragement of a number of gentlemen, have propoſed erecting packet boats and ſtages from Baltimore to Philadelphia, via Charleſtown and New-Caſtle, in the manner following, viz.

The boat to leave Mr. Richard Lemmon's Wharff, in Baltimore, on Saturday in each week, at two o'clock P. M. and to ſtop half an hour at Mr. Trimble's Wharff, Fell's Point; on Sunday evening ſhe arrives at Charleſtown, on Monday morning the waggon ſets out for New-Caſtle, on Tueſday morning the boat ſets out for Philadelphia, and at the ſame time the waggon ſets out on her return to Charleſtown, and on Wedneſday morning the boat leaves Charleſtown for Baltimore, and generally arrives there the ſame evening.

The New-Caſtle boat generally gets from New-Caſtle to Philadelphia in one tide, and leaves Philadelphia every Monday morning, and meets the Charleſtown ſtage.

The Subſcribers flatter themſelves that their propoſals will meet with the approbation and encouragement of an impartial public, as they have provided good boats with excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and a good waggon, careful driver, &c. to begin on Saturday the third of April next, under the following regulations, viz.

For each paſſenger (his baggage not exceeding twenty-five pounds weight) Seven Shillings and Six-pence from Baltimore to Charleſtown; from thence to New-Caſtle in the waggon, Seven Shillings and Six-pence; from New-Caſtle to Philadelphia, Three Shillings and Nine-pence; and every article, cheſt, &c. of 150 pounds weight, the ſame as a paſſenger, and ſo in proportion. Goods and other articles that gentlemen and ladies chooſe to ſend by the above mentioned ſtages, will be taken in by Meſſrs. R. Lemmon, in Baltimore; Wm. Trimble, Fell's Point; John Hamilton, Charleſtown; Meſſrs. Stockton and Eakin, Newcaſtle; and James M'Clelan, Crooked-Billet Wharff, Philadelphia,

JOHN STOCKTON,
THOMAS EAKIN,
JOHN HAMILTON.

March 1, 1784. † 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND and MARSH, having a large front on the river Delaware, commands an extenſive and beautiful proſpect of improvements in houſes, land and water, and within 20 miles of the city of Philadelphia, on the Pennſylvania ſide, containing 380 acres, 80 of which are excellent marſh, 40 whereof is in timothy graſs, and will yield two tons of hay per acre, ſecured within very good bank, 75 acres of rich drained ſwamp, which, at a moderate expence, would make good meadow, having ſeveral ſprings, which would water a conſiderable part thereof, 175 acres of cleared land, the reſidue in timber. A fine ſtream of water runs through this tract, which would anſwer many valuable purpoſes. A commodious and comfortable dwelling-houſe, and two good tenements, a good and large barn, large hay ſhed and barracks, a garden ſtocked with the choiceſt fruit trees, ſuch as pears, plumbs, peaches and apricots. The purchaſer, paying one third of the price on taking poſſeſſion, may have ſeven years to pay the reſidue. Apply to ASHTON HUMPHREYS, Eſquire. § Philad. March 4.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

And may be entered upon the firſt of the 4th Month,

A LOT of LAND, containing about four acres, whereon are a ſmall ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a well of good water near the door, and ſome orcharding; ſituate in the manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia, on the upper York road, near the Crooked-Billet, between 16 and 17 miles from the city. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, or DANIEL THOMAS, both living near the premiſes.

3d Month, 16, 1784. § JACOB TOMKINS.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

In the town of Newark, county of New-Caſtle, and ſtate of Delaware,

THE OLD MILLS, contiguous to ſaid town, with 135 acres of excellent LAND, 40 acres of which is wood-land, and 10 acres of good meadow, with a two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables and other convenient houſes, a ſpring-houſe raiſed over a ſpring not inferior to any in the county. The ſaid Mills are ſet upon White-Clay creek, which at that place is well known to be a never failing ſtream, ſituated about 7 miles from the Head of Elk and 5 miles from Chriſtiana Bridge; moſt of the running gears of ſaid Mills are new. There is alſo upon the ſaid premiſes, another Mill-ſeat, perhaps ſuperior to any on the creek, where the water may be brought out of the dam of the Old Mills, by only cutting a few perches of a race; there need be nothing ſaid in commendation of the premiſes, as they will ſufficiently recommend themſelves, when they are viewed. Any gentleman inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the particulars, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

Newark, March 10, 1784. ¶ JOHN SIMONTON.

TO BE SOLD, by

SAMUEL HOWELL, *junior,*

At his STORE in Water-ſtreet,

ANCHORS, CABLES, RIGGING, SAIL-CLOTH and SHIP CHANDLERY, compleat for a Ship of 65 feet keel; Alſo one Caſe of CHINTZ and COTTONS.

March 6, 1784.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1784. THE NUMB. 2810.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1784.

Pennsylvania State LOTTERY.

Established by an Act of ASSEMBLY, passed the 15th of March, 1784.

The SCHEME of which is as follows,

CLASS THE FIRST.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	PRIZE of	1500	is	1500
1		1000		1000
4		500		2000
15		100		1500
40		50		2000
100		20		2000
2500		8		20,000
2661	prizes.			30,000
7330	blanks.	Carried to 4th Class		10,000
10,000	Tickets, at Four Dollars.			40,000

CLASS THE SECOND.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	PRIZE of	2500	is	2500
1		1500		1500
2		1000		2000
4		500		2000
20		100		2000
50		50		2500
125		20		2500
2500		12		30,000
2703	prizes.			45,000
7297	blanks.	Carried to 4th Class		15,000
10,000	Tickets, at Six Dollars,			60,000

CLASS THE THIRD.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	PRIZE of	3500	is	3500
2		2000		4000
3		1000		3000
6		500		3000
30		100		3000
70		50		3500
2500		16		40,000
2612	prizes.			60,000
7388	blanks.	Carried to 4th Class		20,000
10,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			80,000

CLASS THE FOURTH.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	PRIZE of	15,000	is	15,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		8000		8,000
2		5000		10,000
4		3000		12,000
6		1000		6,000
40		500		20,000
150		100		15,000
350		50		17,500
1260		25		31,500
1815	prizes.			145,000
8185	blanks.			
10,000	Tickets, at Ten Dollars,			100,000
	Brought from the 1st Class,			10,000
	Ditto	2d Class,		15,000
	Ditto	3d Class,		20,000
				145,000

All Prizes are subject to a Deduction of 15 per Cent.

The law directs, that "*the tickets in the respective classes shall be sold for ready money and not otherwise*," and the money lodged in the Bank, out of which the fortunate tickets will be paid as soon as their numbers shall be published. Every adventurer in a class has the right of preemption of the same number in the succeeding class, provided he applies for it within six weeks from the time the fortunate numbers of the preceding class shall have been published in the news-papers, after which such as remain will be disposed of to the first appliers.

The many very valuable Prizes, particularly those of FIFTEEN THOUSAND, TEN THOUSAND, EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS, &c. in this lottery, will no doubt be a sufficient inducement for persons speedily to become adventurers, and thereby enable the Managers to draw the first class in a short time, of which those who live at a distance will please to take notice, lest they be disappointed.

It is epected that the First Class will be drawn in the first week in June next.

Tickets are now ready for sale at the STATE LOTTERY OFFICE, on the north side of Arch-street, near Fourth-street, opposite the Friends Burial-ground.

Wilmington and *Chester* Stage.

WILL next Monday, the 19th instant, begin to set off every *Monday*, *Wednesday* and *Friday* mornings, precisely at nine o'clock, from the George Inn at the corner of Second and Arch streets; dine at the Widow Withy's at Chester; then proceed to the Indian King at Wilmington, and return to Philadelphia next day.

Price one dollar to Chester, and twelve shillings and six-pence to Wilmington. All baggage exceeding fourteen pounds to pay in proportion to 150 weight to a passenger.

The proprietors take this opportunity to return thanks to their customers, and to assure them they shall endeavour to merit a continuance of their favours. ¶

Philad. April 12. MICHAEL DENNISON, and Co.

Just imported, and to be SOLD Wholesale or Retail, by

GILBERT RODMAN,

At his STORE, in Front and Water-streets, near the Draw-bridge,---A very extensive Assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.

Among which are,-----

THREE-PENNY, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 20d. 24d. 30d. nails,
2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. trunk ditto.
2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. clout ditto,
4d. 5d. scupper ditto,
2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. sprigs,
5d. 6d. 8d, 10d. 12d. 14d. 16d. ounce tacks,
Hob nails, pump ditto,
Tenters,
Brass knob locks,
Ditto ring ditto,
Drawback ditto,
Secret, common and shackle padlocks,
Bellows,
Plain iron candlesticks,
Polished steel ditto,
Warming pans,
Copper and iron tea-kettles,
Brass and iron chasing-dishes,
Cow bells,
Brass knockers with guards,
Iron ditto,
Square box coffee-mills,
Iron ditto,
Sash pullies and cord,
Box iron stands,
Awl hafts, gimblets,
Shoemakers, saddlers, carpenters and rivetting hammers,
Augers, from half inch to two inches,
Brass knob latches,
Brass ring ditto,
Marking-irons,
Cork-drawers,
Files of all kinds,
Wire, wood and steel rat-traps,
Wire and wood mouse ditto,
Curry combs and horse brushes,
Coffin nails,
H. and HL. hinges,
Chest, desk and table ditto,
Scale beams, steelyards, brass scale dishes and setts of brass weights,
Gridirons, jacks for roasting,
Bung-borers,
Blacksmiths anvils, vizes, sledges and hammers,
Center bits,
Carpenters and shoemakers pinchers,
Compasses,
Brass kettles,
Thumb latches,
Taylors pressing irons, sad ditto,
Masons hammers and trowels,
Round and flat bolts,
Flat and round head screws, from half inch to 3 inches,
Cuttaeu knives,
Pruning ditto,
Barlow penknives,
Table knives and forks,
Carving and chopping knives,
Butchers ditto, with cases,
Shoemakers and oyster ditto,
Razors,
Butchers steels,
Womens scissars,
Mens steel thimbles,
Womens brass ditto,
Handles and escutcheons for drawers, desk setts ditto,
Chimney hooks,
Lifting handles,
Table catches,
Sconces,
Gun flints,
Two feet rules,
Sliding gunters,
Size sticks,
Gunter's two feet scales,
Shoe buckles,
Snuffers,
Coffin furniture with lace, letters and figures,
Plated spurs,
Key swivels,
Gun hammers and screws,
Curling and pinching irons,
Sugar nippers,
Hand vizes,
Awl blades,
Cupboard and chest locks,
Instrument cases,
Spades and shovels,
Fowling-pieces,
Gun barrels and locks,
Shovels and tongs,
Plaistering trowels,
Hay and straw knives,
Lathing hatchets,
Carpenters hatchets and adzes,
Stock locks,
Snuff and tobacco boxes,
Japan'd pint and quart jacks,
Bottle stands,
Bread trays,
Hand, pannel, tenon, sash, mill, pit and crosscut saws,
Plane irons,
Chissels and gouges,
Drawing and curriers knives,
Diaper and straining web,
Painting brushes,
Speaking trumpets,
Horse-whips,
Painters knives,
Glaizers diamonds,
Stirrup-irons,
Snaffle bitts,
Girth buckles,
Fish-hooks,
Horn combs,
Japan'd knockers,
Pewter dishes, plates, basons and spoons,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, window glass,
20 by 14, 19 by 13, 18 by 12, squares of glass,
Crates of window-glass,
Painters colours,
Chalk, whiting, &c. &c.

Philadelphia county, April 10, 1784.

THE MILITIA of the county of Philadelphia will please to take NOTICE, that they are to meet and exercise under their respective officers, viz.

In Companies, on the 19th and 26th of April,
First Battalion, on the 3d of May,
Second Ditto, on the 4th of Ditto,
Third Ditto, on the 5th of Ditto,
Fourth Ditto, on the 6th of Ditto,
Fifth Ditto, on the 7th of Ditto,
Sixth Ditto, on the 10th of Ditto,
Seventh Ditto, on the 11th of Ditto,

The Troop of Horse will meet the Second Battalion, commanded by Col. Holegate, the 4th of May, at Germantown.

WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant of the County of Philadelphia.

N. B. It is expected that those Officers that have not made their returns of Delinquents for the last muster days will do the same, without delay. WILL. COATS, Lieut. C. P.

Lancaster, April 10, 1784.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Donegal township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant MAN, named JAMES M'COWN, about 5 feet 10 inches high, was born in the north of Ireland, and imported from Derry to Philadelphia in the ship Mary last fall; he is about 25 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, wears his own hair cut short, a little inclining to curl, much pitted with the small pox, round shouldered; had on and took with him, a blue broad cloth coat, with long skirts, also another cloth coloured ditto, black jacket and breeches, with a double row of buttons on the breast of the jacket, two pair ribbed worsted stockings, and several pair of yarn ditto, a pair of large square brass buckles, and several linen shirts. It is supposed he will attempt to get on board some vessel, as he is fond of a seafaring life. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and other reasonable charges, paid by me

¶ ANDREW BOGGS.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

To the Officers of the *old* Pennsylvania line, who claim lands granted them in virtue of the King of England's proclamation of October 7, 1763, and surveyed in Virginia by the late General William Thompson, appointed Deputy Surveyor for that business.

AT a meeting of a number of said officers on the 18th of March, it was unanimously agreed to prosecute their claims in such a manner as should be deemed most expedient, at a general meeting of the officers, which is appointed to be held in Philadelphia on Monday, the 24th of May next, at the sign of the Conestogoe Waggon, in Market-street. The propriety of presenting a memorial to the Assembly of Pennsylvania at their next session, for the purpose of stating their claims to that House, and praying their appointment of an agent to lay the same before Congress, and to solicit an hearing and determination of their suit, agreeable to the ninth article of the Confederation, will then be taken into consideration.

As it will be requisite to provide a fund for that purpose, every officer who is desirous to prosecute his claim, is hereby called upon to appear at that meeting, by himself or agent, and to furnish his quota of the expences that may be deemed necessary, without which they will unavoidably be deprived of the well-earned reward of their services.

Signed, by Order of the Officers met,

April 12, 1784. SAMUEL MILES, Chairman.

To be sold by public vendue,

On Saturday, the 24th day of April inst. on the premises,

A SMALL PLANTATION, situate on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, near Perkioming-creek, exactly 24 miles distant from the city, containing fifty-four acres of land, 40 acres are cleared, part fresh, of the best quality, under good fence, the remainder woodland and contains a large quantity of choice young timber. There are on the premises a small stone house, smith's shop, log stables, two wells of constant water, and a small bearing orchard. The situation is suitable for public business; one half the purchase-money will be expected as soon as the deed is executed, and Fifty Pounds a year without interest till the whole is paid. The sale to begin at three o'clock in the afternoon, when attendance will be given by

¶ WILLIAM CURRIE, junior.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1784.

To be SOLD by public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY the 28th inst. at 12 o'clock at noon, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, in Philadelphia,

TWO PLANTATIONS in the township of Downs, Cumberland county, and Sate of New-Jersey.

No. 1. Containing 162 acres of land and marsh on Delaware river; about 70 acres of which are upland of an excellent quality, either for grain or grass, being a rich black soil, near 40 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, about 30 acres of good woodland, the remaining 92 acres are exceeding good salt meadow, either for mowing or pasture, and divided by ditches into several lots, and will support 30 head of cattle summer and winter, has a fine range for hogs, and good fowling and fishing of different sorts. There is on said place, a frame house, 30 feet by 16, two rooms on a floor, well covered with cedar; a good apple and peach orchard, and other fruit trees of different kinds. Is is about 12 miles from Cumberland Court-house, and about 55 miles by land from Philadelphia. Now in the tenure of Theosolla Lennox.

No. 2. A PLANTATION of 110 acres of land and marsh, much of the same quality as the above, and two miles nearer Philadelphia and Cumberland Court-house, 80 acres of it are upland, 50 of which are good woodland, 30 acres cleared and under good fence, with a new hewed log house, and some fruit trees thereon; the remaining 30 acres are fine salt meadow. It is situate very near a landing on Nantuxet creek, where vessels of burthen constanly load with lumber and produce for Philadelphia market, and is a good stand for a shop-keeper, now in possession of William Low, Esquire. An indisputable title to each will be given. Part of the purchase money being paid down, time will be given for the residue, or European or West-India goods will be taken in lieu thereof. For further particulars enquire of DAVID BOWEN, on the west side of Second-street, six doors above Market-street; of ELIJAH RROWN, at his office in Chesnut-street, two doors from Front-street, Philadelphia, or of WILLIAM LOW, Esq; on the last mentioned premises.

§ ARTHUR ST. CLAIR & Co. Auctioneers.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of JOHN BOLTON, late of Chester town, Kent county, Maryland, deceased, on THURSDAY, the 20th of May next, the following LOTS and Improvements, viz.

A Lot fronting on Queen and Fish-streets, on which is a large convenient dwelling-house, with an entry, and two large rooms below and three above, and a store-house, with cellars under each, kitchen, wash-house, milk-house, stable, and garden with several fruit trees in it, a back yard paved with brick, and a pump of water at the door. This place has been occupied as a stand for mercantile business many years.

A Lot fronting on Fish-street, on which are two small tenements.

A Lot on Front-street, well situated for mercantile business, and will admit of considerable improvements, viz. a wharff, stores, &c.

Two Lots, one fronting on Queen the other on Calvert-street.

Three Lots adjoining the town, which may be improved to great advantage, as they lie near the ground where WASHINGTON COLLEGE is now building.

Also, an excellent Meadow Lot, now under fence, and in grass.

Attendance will be given and the terms made known, on the day of sale, by THOMAS M'CLUER, Executor.

Chester Town, April 2, 1784.

All persons having just demands against the above estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. ‡ 7/6 t b c 6 w.

WHEREAS my wife JANE MILAM, has eloped from me without just cause, she having married another in my absence; this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. § April 5, 1784. JOSEPH MILAM.

LONDON.

PROCEEDINGS *in the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS,

Thurſday, November 20.

EAST-INDIA BILL.

MR. Secretary Fox brought up the Bill for veſting in Commiſſioners the territorial poſſeſſions, effects, &c. of the Eaſt-India Company. It was read for the firſt time, and the Houſe, on the motion of Mr. Fox, ordered it to be printed. Mr. Fox then moved, that it be read a ſecond time on this day ſe'nnight. This brought on a tedious Debate, in which the merits of the Bill were conſidered by many ſpeakers, though the Queſtion was only whether the Bill ſhould be read on Thurſday next, as Mr. Fox deſired; or on Tueſday ſe'nnight, after the call of the Houſe on the preceding Monday, as Mr. Pitt and his friends wiſhed it to be. No one wiſhed to reject the Bill in this ſtage, and as the merits of the whole ſyſtem contained in the Bill will be diſcuſſed on the ſecond reading, we will not anticipate the buſineſs of the day on which that will take place, by entering into a detail of the light debate of this day, which may be more properly termed ſkirmiſhing before an action, than the action itſelf; each Member ſaying, that he would reſerve himſelf for the ſecond reading----the period when, according to the cuſtom of the Houſe, the principle of a Bill is equally diſcuſſed.

Mr. W. Grenville, in very pointed terms, condemned the Bill as an invaſion of the moſt ſacred and chartered rights, and as tending to weaken the ſanction of parliamentary faith. The India Company had rights, which they had purchaſed for a valuable conſideration, and of which they could not be deprived without injuſtice, and a violation of the moſt ſolemn engagements. The Bank might tremble for its Charter; for if it derived under a Charter purchaſed by money, the Company had as good and as legal a tenure; and if the ſtrong hand of Parliament ſwept one away, the other might expect to follow, if occaſion ſhould require it. No man could hold by a better tenure than a purchaſe under a ſolemn Act of Parliament, and if ſuch a purchaſe was ſet aſide, who could reſt aſſured that his property would not be invaded? The bill was an infamous violation of rights, an inſtrument of influence and corruption. He quoted a Proteſt of the Lords, ſigned by the late M. of Rockingham, the D. of Portland, and others, which condemned former Bills relative to the Eaſt-India Company, and particularly for the indecent precipitation with which they were hurried through Parliament. Mr. Grenville made no Motion; but he ſubmitted it to the candour of the Houſe, whether it would not be more decent to poſtpone the ſecond reading until the Houſe ſhould have been called over, than to bring it on a time when many Gentlemen were abſent, who would wiſh to be preſent on ſo important an occaſion.

Lord John Cavendiſh ſaid, that had he been a Peer, he would have ſet his name to the Proteſt; every word of it met his warmeſt approbation; but ſtill he would vote for the ſecond reading of the Bill on Thurſday next, becauſe he felt that it was abſolutely neceſſary for the ſupport of the Eaſt-India Company. He ſhould be ſorry to be thought a ſupporter of tyrannic meaſures, and ſo far was he from being ſo, that he wiſhed moſt heartily that the native Indians were able to drive all the Europeans out of their country, and that the trade was carried on ſimply as that with China is; but as this was a point in which he could not expect to have his wiſhes gratified, it was his duty to take meaſures to render the government of India as uſeful to this country, and as beneficial to the natives as poſſible; this he was ſatisfied was the object of the Bill brought in by his Right Hon. Friend, and as the ſituation of the Company and the ſettlements abroad, called for the immediate interference of Parliament, he certainly would give his vote for the ſecond reading on Thurſday next.

Capt. John Luttrell ſaid he would vote with the Noble Lord: He was ſurprized that Gentlemen ſhould wiſh for time to deliberate, after they had ſo fully made up their minds on the ſubject of the Bill, as to condemn it as the moſt deſpotic and unjuſt meaſure that could be adopted. The preſent ſtate of the Company called for the immediate aſſiſtance of the Legiſlature; anarchy prevailed abroad, and almoſt bankruptcy at home, and therefore, in his opinion, the leaſt delay would be highly dangerous.

Governor Johnſtone oppoſed the Motion; and he declared he did it not for the purpoſe of procraſtinating the buſineſs unneceſſarily; but becauſe it was fit and juſt that the Eaſt-India Company ſhould be heard againſt the Bill; he himſelf, with ſome other Proprietors, had called upon the Directors to ſummon a Court of Proprietors; and in compliance with his deſire, they had called one, to meet ſo early as to-morrow; and he underſtood from ſome Gentlemen of the law to whom he had ſpoken, that they could not receive their inſtructions, and be ready to appear before the Houſe to argue againſt the Bill, in leſs than ten days: It was for this reaſon alone that he wiſhed for a delay of a few days; and he did not think that he aſked too much, when there was an intention of oppoſing with every argument that law could furniſh a Bill, which went to diſpoſſeſs the Company of every thing, even of their papers, books, and houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet. The Bill had come ſuddenly upon Gentlemen; even the Chairman of the Eaſt-India Company had not heard of it till it had been mentioned and opened by the Right Hon. Secretary! for he himſelf had aſked him in private, and had got a friend to aſk him in the Court of Directors, if he had heard of it before; and he declared upon his honour that he had not. Many Gentlemen ſeemed to think that the preſent ſtate of India called for the interpoſition of Parliament, and even rendered it neceſſary: But he was not ſatisfied of that fact; he ſhould like to have evidence to that fact brought to the Bar: The immenſe war, which the Company had maintained againſt Hyder Ali and the Mahrattas, and than which the American war could ſcarcely be ſaid to be more conſequential, had for a time ſwallowed up the revenues of the territorial poſſeſſions; but the war having ceaſed, the revenues would return to their former channel, and in a little time would diſcharge all the demands of the Company: So much for the finances of the Company; as for the Government abroad, he belived it to be as regular as any other in the world.

Sir Henry Fletcher ſaid, that he had been applied to in the Court of Directors to ſay, if he knew in what manner the Company was to be attacked by Government; if he had been well informed on this ſubject by his Majeſty's Miniſters, he muſt have received his information, either *officially*, and then it would have been criminal in him not to have communicated it immediately to the Court; or *confidentially*, and in that caſe he could not reveal what he had ſo heard, without a breach of confidence: He therefore anſwered that in truth he knew not what plan his Majeſty's Miniſters would adopt, for they had not made him acquainted with their intentions. As to the queſtion before the Houſe, he thought it his duty to vote for it, becauſe he knew the Company's affairs to be in a ſituation, ſuch as they had never been in before: Formerly they had been obliged to apply to Parliament, for a pecuniary aſſiſtance; but even then they were able to pay cuſtoms to the Crown, but now the debt due to the King amounted to near 1,000,000 l. and the ſtate of our ſettlements were ſuch, that he was afraid the moſt fatal conſequences would enſue, if ſomething was not done by Parliament without the leaſt delay; the governments of Bengal and Bombay were actually engaged in a paper war, each throwing upon the other the blame of being the authors of the Mahratta war: The Governments of Bengal and Madras were in ſtill worſe ſituation; for the Governor-General and Council of the former had carried matters ſo far, as to debate this queſtion, "Whether the Governor and Council of Madras ſh uld not be all removed?" And the point was ſo eriouſly debated, that the queſtion was negatived only by a majority of *one*; ſo that if that one perſon ſhould fall off, the queſtion would then be carried, and God alone could foreſee the conſequences. He was therefore of opinion, that Parliament had not a moment to loſe; their proceedings ought to be wound up by the month of February, that the reſult of them might be ſent out with the ſhips in that month; for if they ſhould not ſail then, a very ſhort delay here, after that ſeaſon for going to India, might in the end make a difference of three or four months in the arrival in that country: After the Commiſſioners ſhould be named by the Act of Parliament, they ought to have five or ſix weeks to prepare their inſtructions for the different Governments in India; and therefore he was of opinion that this Bill, or ſome other, ought to paſs without a moment's loſs of time.

General Smith was alſo for the Motion: He entered into the defence of the Select Committee, which had been ſo often abuſed; he read an extract of a letter from a perſon in high rank at Calcutta, ſtating the general ſatisfaction that the Bill for regulating the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal had given to all the natives: This Bill had taken its riſe in the Select Committee, and, though it was called General Smith's Bill, the merit of it was due to his Hight Hon. Friend (Mr. Burke;) for except ſome local knowledge which he had imparted to him, the whole of it belonged of right to the Right Hon. Member himſelf. As to the Mahratta war, it was now ſo odious, that no one was willing to allow himſelf to be the author of it; hence ſprang the paper war between the Governments of Bengal and Bombay. --But he would ſtate that matter in its true light.---The latter, unqueſtionably, began the war; but, after the capture of the detachment that was marched over the peninſula of India, the war might be ſaid to have ceaſed, for hoſtilities were completely abandoned; not becauſe any peace or truce had been concluded, but becauſe, by a ſingular diſpoſition of the Mahrattas, unexampled in the annals of Europe, they felt no inclination to go on with the war. After this period Mr. Haſtings ſent orders to Colonel Goddard, to ſend certain propoſitions to the Mahratta Miniſters, to which a categorical anſwer was demanded to be given in 24 hours. The whole Council proteſted againſt theſe orders, ſaying that they would inevitably produce a war: The orders, however, were peremptory, and were therefore obeyed: A war was the conſequence; who then could be ſaid to have been the true author of it? The queſtion anſwered itſelf.

Lord Apſley ſpoke againſt the Motion, and Mr. Anſtruther for it.---Mr. Jenkinſon was for a delay, as was alſo Mr. W. Pitt, who, with an unuſual degree of warmth, beſtowed the moſt harſh epithets on the Bill, and called it an inſtrument of influence, not for Miniſters in general, but for his Majeſty's preſent Miniſters, even after they ſhould ceaſe to ſerve the Crown (if they ſhould ceaſe) becauſe the Commiſſioners were, according to the preſent form of the Bill, to hold their places for ſix years. He reprobated the injuſtice of attacking the Charter of the Company, which was infinitely ſtronger than the Act of Settlement by which his Majeſty's family had been called, by the bleſſing of God, to the Government of theſe kingdoms; for the Charter was the conſequence of a valuable conſideration given and paid.

Mr. Fox urged the neceſſity of going, without loſs of time, into the conſideration of the Bill: He was ſurprized to hear Gentlemen give ſuch hard names to it, and at the ſame time conſent that it ſhould be read at all; if it deſerved theſe names, it ought to be rejected on its firſt appearance with every mark of contempt. Two good conſequences would follow from this, a bad Bill would be deſtroyed, and time would remain for bringing in a better one ſo ſoon, that it might be paſſed before Chriſtmas. But he augured well of the Bill, when he found that it was on ſome collateral point that oppoſition was founded. Gentlemen let it go through one reading, and were afraid to meet it fairly at the ſecond, and therefore they were glad to avail themſelves of a collateral way of oppoſing it, by endeavouring to throw delays in the very way of it, that might prevent it from paſſing time enough to be of any good. A Right Hon. Member (Mr. Pitt) had called upon him, the firſt day of the Seſſion, for a complete and full ſyſtem for the Government of India, ſaying, that no palliative would do, and every delay would be dangerous: But he believed that the Right Hon. Gentleman had called upon him ſo confidentially, becauſe he imagined that no ſuch ſyſtem had as yet been formed; for, now that he found it was formed, and preſented to Parliament, he wiſhed to put off the conſideration of it, forgetful of the great danger of delay, which had alarmed him a few days ago. He ſaid he would not then go into the merits of the Bill; he would wait for the ſecond reading of the Bill, and then he would defend it againſt every inſinuation that had been thrown out againſt it, by thoſe who wiſhed to ſee every ſyſtem miſcarry.

Mr. Erſkine ſaid, it was curious enough to hear a Right Hon. Member, who oppoſed the Motion, expreſs ſuch a tenderneſs for the chartered rights of the Company, though he had in that Houſe endeavoured to rob of their chartered franchiſes ſo many Electors in this country, whoſe rights to their franchiſes were nearly as old as the Conſtitution. As to the right of the Legiſlature to interfere with Charters, the Right Hon. Member had often maintained in that Houſe, that the power of governing ought to be extenſive with the thing governed: Now he would leave it to the ingenuity of the Right Hon. Member, to reconcile his language this night, with this principle. But the delay was to be for the purpoſe of procuring a full attendance of Members; for his part he remembered that on Tueſday night he wiſhed to have addreſſed the Houſe on this very ſubject, but being ſeated under the gallery, and not being ſufficiently acquainted with the Orders of the Houſe to know whether he could ſpeak from that place or not, and not being able to find another in the Houſe, it was ſo thronged, he was obliged to deſiſt from his purpoſe; after that circumſtance, he was ſurpriſed to hear Gentlemen wiſh for a delay, in order to procure a full attendance. But it was that Gentlemen might be informed, before they ſhould be called upon to give a vote. Here, however, the Right Hon. oppoſer of the Motion forgot himſelf; for this was the real object of the delay; it would anſwer no good end, as the Right Hon. Member was willing that the Bill ſhould be read a ſecond time on the Tueſday ſe'nnight, that is, on the day after the Call of the Houſe, and before the Call ſhould take place.---Hence it would follow, either that thoſe who were already well acquainted with the matter ſhould wait the arrival of perſons, who, after all, would be called upon to decide before they could have time to deliberate; or that thoſe who knew nothing of the matter might out-vote thoſe who did; and might conſequently defeat a ſyſtem, which, for aught they knew to the contrary, might be moſt ſalutary.

Mr. Arden ſaid, that an Hon. Member had the other day taken upon him the office of Mr. Fox's panegyriſt? He had extolled him to the ſkies, and deſcribed him as compreſſing the whole globe with his comprehenſive eye. He had no doubt of the truth of all that; he had only to wiſh that he could turn his eye to the eaſt, and ſee to undeceive himſelf in ſome inſtances, that ſeemed to refute the aſſertions of his panegyriſt. The Hon. Secretary had promiſed them a ſyſtem that was to eſtabliſh perpetually, if the nation choſe it, the liberty of India; and to enrich and aggrandize the ſubjects of Britain; he wiſhed he could ſee it.

Mr. Burke ridiculed the enemies of Adminiſtration with much fluency of wit and humour. He talked of India being in a very dangerous ſtate of health, to reſtore which ſhe muſt be bliſtered and ſcarified, and amputated, &c.

Mr. Willberforce obſerved, that the laſt ſpeaker had little to apprehend from the diſeaſe; as an Hon. Secretary had beſpoke *ſeven phyſicians and eight apothecaries*.

Mr. Pitt, Gen. Smith, jun. Gov. Johnſtone, and Sir Henry Fletcher, ſpoke a little. A Motion was then made for having Mr. Fox's Bill read a ſecond time on Thurſday next, and was agreed to without oppoſition. Adjourned.

An Induſtrious Overſeer,

THAT can be well recommended, is immediately wanted to take charge of a CAPITAL FARM, compleatly ſtocked; he ought to be acquainted with the proper method of liming land, making wheat, Indian corn, &c. raiſing and feeding cattle. Such a perſon will meet with employment and liberal wages for a length of time, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at his ſeat in Cheſter county. ANTHONY WAYNE.

N. B. Wanted alſo a good GARDENER, apply as above.

April 2, 1784.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late deceaſed MICHAEL BOWER, Butcher, of the City of Philadelphia, by Bonds, Notes or Book Debts, are requeſted to make Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly authenticated, that Settlement may be made, by

ANNA DORETHA BOWER, Executrix.
April 14. § PHILIP HALL, } Executors.
ANDREW GEYER. }

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

The 29th of April next, on the premiſes, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of ELIZABETH RING, deceaſed,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſt-Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 150 acres, bounded by lands of James Hannum, Nathan Hayes and others; there are about 45 acres cleared, the remainder well timbered; the whole equal in quality to any in the county, ſome meadow made, and 50 acres more may be made and watered by that noted ſtream, called Doe-run, which runneth through the whole place; there is a ſtone dwelling-houſe on ſaid premiſes, and is very convenient to mills and different places of worſhip. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes before the day of ſale, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers, near ſaid plantation. JACOB CHANDLOR,)

March 27. ¶ JOSEPH SPEER, } Executors.

Mountholly, 3d Month 27, 1784.

FOR SALE,

A Commodious two ſtory brick HOUSE, and Lot of LAND thereunto belonging, ſituate in Mill-ſtreet, in Mountholly, now in the tenure of Peter Shinas, Eſq; is a good ſtand for public buſineſs, part of which is fitted for, and has been occupied as a dry good ſhop.

Alſo, four acres of MEADOW GROUND, near the town. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Mountholly.

† JOHN WHITE.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

THE TAVERN at Cheſtnut-hill, lately occupied by Mr. George Weiſs, known by the ſign of the Sorrel Horſe, but at preſent the ſign is down, near the ten mile ſtone and the fork of the roads leading to Reading and Bethlehem, with or without the adjoining lot and building, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, the whole containing eleven acres and three quarters, all orchard and garden; upwards of 60 hogſheads of cyder have been made in a ſeaſon thereon; a ſufficiency of out-houſes, ſtabling and ſheds, two wells of the beſt water, a pump in one of them; a good cyder-mill and preſs; the whole under good fence, a fine level piece of ground, fronting 30 perches on the great road, and bounding on a 25 feet lane the whole depth. Cheſtnut-hill is reckoned one of the healthieſt parts of the county, on account of its high and airy ſituation and good water, is a good ſtand for a ſtore or tavern, the houſe, buildings and ſituation is in every reſpect commodious and well adapted for a gentleman's retreat in the ſummer ſeaſon; the payments will be made eaſy, and ſome merchandize will be taken in part. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, in Vine-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, next door to John Hayley, Eſq; where a plan of the lots and building may be ſeen. ‡ JOHN BIDDIS.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be SOLD by public vendue, on the Premiſes, on TUESDAY, the 20th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following Meſſuages and Lots of GROUND, viz.

No. 1. A two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, ſtone kitchen, ſtone ſtable, and ſix acres of land, ſituate, lying and being in Upper Dublin townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, bounded northward by the great road leading from Philadelphia to North-Wales, eaſtward by the road leading to Horſham, and by land of Jonathan Thomas. Said place having been for a long time (and now is) occupied as a public Tavern, known by the ſign of William Pitt, Eſquire.

No. 2. A ſtone meſſuage, and about ten acres of land, contiguous to, and adjoining the above (No. 1.) by the aforeſaid two roads, and by land of John Trump, &c.

No. 3. A Lot or piece of ground, nigh to the aforeſaid two lots, containing about two acres, adjoining a road leading to Weiſs's mill. The ſituation of the ſaid place is very pleaſant, healthy, and in a good neighbourhood, and a fine ſtand for any public buſineſs, being about 16 miles from Philadelphia. Taken in execution as the property and eſtate of George Wright, by

Philad. April 7. THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

A HOUSE and LOT,

In Second-ſtreet, for SALE.

THE houſe is three ſtories high, large and convenient, contains ſix large and three ſmaller rooms; the adjoining back buildings are two ſtories high, and conſiſt of a piazza, a ſmall room and a kitchen, with a chamber over each, there are good cellars under the whole; the lot extends 190 feet to a Court, on which is erected a large ſtable, coach and wood-houſe. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers. April 14. §

Philadelphia, April 12, 1784.

THERE is now in the Work-Houſe of this city, the following Negroe Men, viz. SAM, a ſhort chunky fellow, ſays that he formerly belonged to Mr. Vazal Brooks, of the State of Maryland, and that Mr. Brooks ſet him free, and after that hired him by the year. Likewiſe, a ſhort ſlim fellow, named ELISHA, ſays that he belonged to Mr. Daniel Miffiin, at the Croſs Roads, near Dover, and that he ſet him free in February laſt. Alſ , a ſhort thick Negroe fellow, named BILL WIGGINS, ſays that he was born free, and that he lived with Mr. John Gordon, at Williamſburgh, in Virginia, but it is ſuppoſed they are all runaway ſlaves. Their Maſters, if any they have, are hereby deſired to come, and take them away in ſix weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be ſold out to pay their charges.

† CLEMENT SMITH, Work-Houſe-Keeper.

RUN AWAY, on the 31ſt ult. from the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, A Negroe Man, named TOM, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, two pale blue linſey jackets with ſome patches, a bound felt hat, a pair of ſhoes covered and ſoaled, pale blue ribbed ſtockings and buckſkin breeches, with a brown linen ſhirt. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS, if taken in this county, and lodged in goal, or TWELVE DOLLARS, if committed to Philadelphia work-houſe, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

April 12, 1784. ¶ JOHN HUSTON.

BOSTON, *March* 27.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to prorogue the Honorable the General Court of this commonwealth. Before the prorogation a committee of both houses were appointed to enquire into the existence, nature, object and probable tendency or effect of an order or society, called the Cincinnati. After mature deliberation, and for divers reasons, set forth in nine articles,--- the committee have reported it as their opinion,--" That the said society, called Cincinnati, is unjustifiable, and if not properly discountenanced, may be dangerous to the peace, liberty and safety of the United States in general, and this commonwealth in particular. The committee also report as their opinion, that it is proper the further consideration of measures suitable and necessary to be taken, with respect to the society of the Cincinnati, be referred to the next sitting of the general court." The above report was read and accepted by the two houses, the 23d instant.

NEW-YORK, *April* 8.

The legislature of South-Carolina at their present session, have passed an act, vesting Congress with power to levy the five per cent. duty. Also, to regulate the West India trade; to take off duties on American produce. They have revised their confiscation act, and agreed to grant----

29 estates, free;

69 ditto on the amerciament of twelve per cent. on the value of the estates;

33 ditto on the amerciament of twelve per cent. The proprietor being disqualified for seven years from holding any office civil or military.

They have passed a tax bill, providing funds for raising,

£ 35,441 sterling, their quota to Congress;

£ 9,808 ditto, their civil list;

£ 71,632 ditto, to pay the interest of their state debt; the two first payable in gold or silver; the last to be paid by the interest of their Treasury indents, to sink the same.

Last Monday the British packet Shelburne, Captain Bull, arrived here in 9 days from Charlestown, with the British November mail, destined for this city, but prevented by extreme bad weather from arrival, and put into Charlestown harbour, South-Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 14.

Last Sunday the brig Freedom arrived here from London; she sailed the 24th of January, at which time there was much ice in the Thames, and, from the extreme hard weather which immediately followed, it was thought no vessels could leave the river for some weeks, the frost having, by all accounts, proved uncommonly severe in most parts of Europe.

A letter from Dublin, dated the 1st of January, says, that the river Liffey was frozen over so hard, as to admit boys skaiting on it;---the like has not been seen for a long time.

The Arken Valenson, Mead, from New-York, went ashore the beginning of January on the Isle of Wight, and it was feared would not be got off.

The Earl Cornwallis, Mills, also from New-York, went ashore about the same time and place, and soon after filled.

Sir Guy Carleton arrived in London from New-York the 15th of January.

A subscription is now opened at Providence, for establishing a Bank in that town, to be known by the name of *The Bank of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.*

The General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Bay, at their last sitting, passed an act for the appointing and empowering Commissioners, on the part of that state, in conjunction with such as are, or may be appointed by the state of New-York, to ascertain the boundary line between the two states, eastward of Hudson's river.

By a vessel arrived here on Sunday last from the Havanna we learn, that an order was issued on the 23d of February, requiring all Americans, and vessels belonging to Americans, to leave that island before the first of April: It is also added, that no vessels from the United States will be admitted till further notice.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Jamaica to his correspondent in Boston, dated February 20.

" You cannot conceive, my friend, the embarrassments we labour under from the want of the produce of your country. The people here are continually cursing first the King, then the Ministry, and lastly the Governor. The madness and folly of England, tho' conspicuous for several years past, never appeared so openly as in the present prohibition. What the consequences will be, God only knows."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in London, dated November 12, 1783.

" Yours of -------- came safe to hand. I congratulate you on your safe arrival, and participate the pleasure you enjoyed at meeting your friends in Europe,----you requested to be informed how I succeeded in the business of a Grocer, which I was about entering into at your departure. The profits arising from this business with frugality would maintain a person genteelly, were it not for a set of beings in this place termed LOUNGERS, who every grocer is sure of having more or less, according to the goodness of his liquor. A few days after I opened store I was honored with the company of two or three of these *liquidating* Gentlemen, who, after the compliments of the morning, and enquiry whether trade was brisk, desired to be informed what liquors I sold. I told them my assortment at present was incomplete, that it only consisted of spirits, rum, brandy, gin and cherry bounce, they commended my choice, and requested to taste, as they were the very kind they in common used.-----I filled each a glass of gin, which they tossed off without a wry face, and was very lavish in praise of my judgment, declaring it was *exquisite and genuine Holland.* I was delighted with the prospect of my future prosperity in trade, prayed them to taste my cherry; without reluctance they condescended, and each drank his glass with a smack that denoted the salubrity of it, and, after recovering breath, vociferated " *upon my soul it is excellent.*" Spirit, rum and brandy, they chose to taste in water; as they never drank grog in the morning, they would make it convenient to call at meridian time (which they have ever since done with the greatest punctuality, both morning, noon and evening) they assured me they would be constant customers as long as I kept good *stuff*, as they termed it, and would recommend their friends, which they have religiously performed, to about twelve, three-fourths of which are sure to call every day, whether to be informed of the state of my health or the goodness of my liquor, I'll leave you to determine. I had not been in this business long, ere I discovered that these *lounging* gentry chose rather to remove the qualms of an over-night's debauch at my expence than their own. As I have no private room to entertain these my constant customers, they are obliged to stand round my stove in the open store, many of my ready-money customers pass by, not chusing to come where there is so much laughter, thinking they might be the subject of their mirth; in that they are mistaken, for my herd of *Loungers* never fails to give a horse-laugh to any thing that I may say, thinking that a small tribute is due to my generosity, which in fact is all I get from them.-------Musing one morning when alone, which is not often the case, I determined to open an Account for one day of Profit and Loss, and by that judge of the rest. Cold winter's day, sold 6 lbs. sugar, 4*s.* one jug gin, 3*s*9; one quart rum 1*s*6; two lbs. coffee, 2*s*4; one quarter lb. tea, 1*s*3; one lb. candles, 1*s*6. In all, 14*s*4.-----Expences: A pretty full house that day. Morning, six gills gin, 3*s.* two ditto cherry bounce, 2*s.* noon, four mugs grog, 5*s.* three gills wine, 2*s.* The evening the same. This day one of my constant and never-failing customers, a tall raw-boned fellow, complained of a violent griping, and begged to have a little brandy, which, he observed, was a never-failing medicine to expel that disorder, which he was frequently afflicted with; I gave him a gill, he some time after informed me it had done him much good, and one more he thought would entirely remove the complaint, which I gave him, 1*s.* That day's expence, 15*s.* Expended 8d. more than received.

N. B. These liquidating gentlemen seldom purchase any thing, and when they do, " please to set it down, I have no small " change, I'll call again."

*** The honorable Justices of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey have appointed Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and of Nisi Prius, to be holden on the last Tuesday in May, in the county of Cape-May; on the first Tuesday in June in the county of Cumberland; on the second Tuesday in June in the county of Salem; and the third Tuesday in June in the county of Gloucester.

*** A sister to WILLIAM WELCH may hear of something considerably to her advantage, by applying to

DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

At the CITY VENDUE STORE,

At TEN o'CLOCK,

On FRIDAY next,

Will begin the SALE of

AVERY large Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the approaching season,

A considerable quantity of which will be sold on account of Underwriters.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

TO-MORROW EVENING, the 15th of April, 1784,

AUCTION OF BOOKS,

WILL commence at BELL's BOOK-STORE, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, and will be continued for several Evenings successively, when a considerable Variety of the most excellent Authors in ARTS, SCIENCES and ENTERTAINMENT, will be instantaneously sold, or sacrificed, according to the Taste of the Company.

Hours of Sale, each evening, from seven to nine o'clock. Printed Catalogues of the Books to be had at the Place of Sale. §

To be SOLD by private Sale,

And possession given immediately,

A LOT of GROUND, on the north side of Norris's-alley, 60 feet front, and 51 feet deep. There are on the premises, a large strong three story brick house, which was built for, and has been many years occupied as a sugar-house, and is now furnished with a boiler and two coolers of copper, cisterns of every kind, a sufficient quantity of the best sized moulds and pots, with every other article requisite for carrying on the sugar-boiling business extensively; under the whole is a good cellar, that will contain a large stock of coals, and in the yard a pump of excellent water, quite convenient for filling the cisterns, &c. There is also on the opposite side, a frame store, extending from the alley the depth of the lot, part of which accommodated the sugar-boiler as a dwelling, having two fire-places in it; between the two buildings is yard-room sufficient to turn a cart or dray. For terms and further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, in Front-street, adjoining the premises.

WILLIAM ALLISON.

N. B. As the situation of the above lot is advantageous for business, being near Front-street, and on so wide an alley, should those who incline to purchase, want to turn it into dwelling-houses or stores, it will be sold with or without the sugar materials. ¶

To be sold for Cash,

Or exchanged for MERCHANDIZE,

A CONVENIENT three story brick HOUSE and brick Kitchen, in good repair, situate on the north side of Arch-street, the seventh door above Second-street.

ALSO two LOTS, adjoining each other, situate between Pine and Lombard-streets, each 29 feet front on Ninth-street, and extending eastward 188 feet to Blackberry-alley. On the east end of those lots fronting said alley are a finished new frame house, a bake oven, several good cherry-trees, &c. The house is divided into two tenements, so as to accommodate both lots, and rent for 28l. per annum each. For terms apply to the subscriber, at the corner of Arch and Water-streets.

¶ JOHN WESTCOTT.

BY virtue of a Writ from the Supreme Court of the state of Pennsylvania to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-House, in the borough of Chester, on the 21st day of April instant, A Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in the township of Nether-Providence, containing 214 acres, bounded by lands of William Kerlin, Jonathan Vernon, Alexander Wilcox, and others, and by Ridley creek. On the described premises is a good mill seat, with a powerful stream of water, distant from the borough of Chester 3 miles, and from the city of Philadelphia 14. Late the estate of Nathaniel Vernon, Esq; but taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, April 4. § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 24th inst. at the Court-House, in Chester, A Messuage and Lot of Land, situate in the township of Chester, containing 26 acres, bounded by Ridley creek, Edgmont road, lands of James Barton and others; late the estate of Joseph Cobourn, deceased, but seized and taken in execution, by

Chester, April 9. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 28th inst. on the premises, A Messuage and Plantation, situate in the township of Bethel, containing 100 acres, bounded by lands of Thomas Robinson, David Ford, William Cranson and others; the arable land is fertile, the woodland well stocked with white oak, the buildings in good condition, and immediate possession will be given; late the estate of John Ford, deceased, but seized and taken in execution, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, April 9.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at the Red-Lyon, in West-Nantmill township, the two following Lots or Parcels of Land, viz. One undivided equal fifth part of 186 acres of Land, subject to widow's dower, situate in the said township, bounded by lands of Samuel Cunningham, Robert Matthews and others; late the estate of Daniel Graham, but seized and taken in execution.

One Lot of Timber Land, containing 50 acres, situate in the aforesaid township, bounded by lands of Samuel Cunningham, Robert Matthews and others; late the estate of Daniel Graham, but seized and taken in execution, by

Chester, April 9. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, on the premises, A Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 300 acres, situate in the township of Uwchland, bounded by lands of Richard Downing, Lewis Garall, Thomas Martin and others; on this tract may be made a considerable quantity of meadow, and water-works erected, to derive a supply of water from Brandywine creek, which extends through it; late the estate of Richard Morris, but seized and taken in execution, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, April 9, 1784.

Southwark Auction.

TO-MORROW,

The 15th of April, at Nine o'Clock, will commence the SALE of a very general Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE:

Amongst which are,

A HANDSOME Assortment of superfine cloths, of the most fashionable colours, a variety of English calimancoes, durants and camblets, 200 pieces britannias remarkably fine, sheetings, white and brown yard wide and 7-8ths Irish linens, drillings and ravens duck, dowlas and tickins, sweet oil in cases, and a few pipes excellent Madeira wine; also a young Negroe with her child, properly registered.

And on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, as usual, will be sold, a variety of household furniture, claret in 2 and an half and 3 dozen cases in perfect good order; also a few pipes genuine Madeira, sweet oil, &c.

And in the AFTERNOON, at two o'clock, will commence the sale of a very neat assortment of MERCHANDIZE; the particulars whereof will be published that morning by the Bellman. *April* 12, 1784.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, the Hon. Francis Hopkinson, Esq; Judge of Admiralty for Pennsylvania, the Hon. William Augustus Atlee, Esq; and the Hon. George Bryan, Esq; Justices of said Court, have issued their precept, bearing date the 7th day of April inst. to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Sessions for the United States of America, at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 26th instant:

And whereas the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; and the Hon. George Bryan, Esq; Justices as aforesaid, have also issued their precept, to me directed, bearing date the said 7th day of April, for holding a Court of Admiralty Sessions for the State of Pennsylvania, at the State-house, on the said 26th day of April inst.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables within the city and county of Philadelphia, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done; and also all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be in the goal of the said city or county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Philadelphia, the 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, and in the eighth year of American Independence,

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1784.

A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-House, in this city, on Monday the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon; of which all persons bound by recognizance are to appear thereat; and all city constables are to take notice and give their attendance accordingly.

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Easton, April 5, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the house of Nicholas Fox, in Northampton Town, on the 5th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain TENEMENT and LOT of GROUND, situate in said town, containing in front, 60 feet, and in depth, 230 feet, subject to a yearly ground-rent of 15*s*; late the property of Peter Nagle. Seized and taken in execution, by

† ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 1, 1784.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor GEORGE WEED, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring them in, that they may be paid.

t. b. 3 m. ELIJAH WEED, Administrator.

March 29, 1784.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he intends efficiating as post weekly, from and after the first week in April next, from Philadelphia by Kennet Square, New-London Cross Roads, to Peach-bottom Ferry. At the several stages on this road the News-papers may be had on reasonable terms, and those Gentlemen who favor him with their custom, may depend upon his utmost care. JOHN NEWBY.

WHEREAS MARY JOHNSTON, the wife of the subscriber, late of Marlborough township, in the county of Philadelphia, and state of Pennsylvania, has eloped from my bed and board, and lives with a certain John Crider, junior, as man and wife. I do hereby forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after the date hereof. DAVID JOHNSTON.

April 7, 1784. †

To be RENTED on SHARES,

And may be entered upon the first day of April next,

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS situate on a branch of Brandywine, in the township of West Nantmill, in the county of Chester, about 40 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and in the neighbourhood of several mills, not farther distant than two miles.

The one containing 220 acres, two thirds of which is well improved; about 16 acres of good watered meadow, a large bearing orchard, the whole of the land excellent for grain or pasturage: On which is erected a good two story stone dwelling-house and kitchen, 24 by 56 feet, with a cellar under the whole, an excellent well of water at the door, and a large garden pailed in; a new stone barn that will contain above 60 tons of hay, and stabling for upwards of twenty head of cattle. There is also a good log house, with three rooms on a floor, a good cellar under it, and a well of water at the door.

The other tract contains 100 acres, adjoining the above, equally good in quality, about three fourths of which is cleared, and six acres thereof excellent meadow. There is on the same a young bearing apple and peach orchard; a good log-house, two rooms on a floor, with a cellar under it; a good log barn and stabling, with a cyder mill and press.

They will be let either together or separate, as may best suit those who chuse to apply. Any person or persons having an inclination to rent the same, may be treated with at the house of the subscriber, in Sixth street, between Arch and Market streets, in the city of Philadelphia. ¶ JOHN LITLE.

Philadelphia, March 22, 1784.

To be SOLD at public Auction,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of April, at Twelve o'Clock,

A TRACT of LAND, situate on the Frankford road, about two miles and an half from the city of Philadelphia, adjoining the plantation of Mr. Henry Gurney, containing about 70 acres, formerly belonging to John Moreland, Esquire. The title and terms of payment will be made known at the time of sale. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers

Philadelphia, March 9, 1784.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 24th inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by the ſubſcriber, at the houſe of --------- Welcher, in Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, A Meſſuage or Houſe, and Lot or Piece of Land, containing one acre and ten perches; late the eſtate of John Metzler, deceaſed.

Philad. April 3. LOUISA METZLER, Adminiſt.

Likewiſe to be ſold at the ſame time, 326 acres of LAND, in Braunſhweig townſhip, in Berks county, on a branch of Schuylkill, over the Second Mountain. ¶

BY Order of the Supreme Executive Council: All perſons indebted to the State for City Lots purchaſed at public ſale, are requeſted to make immediate payment: Such as do not pay off their reſpective balances before the 10th day of April next, will forfeit the money already paid, and a new ſale will be directed of ſuch lots as ſhall not then be fully paid for, agreeable to the terms of ſale under which the perſons aforeſaid became purchaſers.

March 31, 1784. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Treaſurer.

N. B. A liſt of the Delinquents will ſhortly be publiſhed. §

Pennſylvania Hoſpital, April 1, 1784.

THE Contributors to ſaid Hoſpital are earneſtly requeſted to take Notice, and attend their annual ELECTION, for the Choice of TWELVE MANAGERS AND A TREASURER for the enſuing Year; to be held at the ſaid Hoſpital, on MONDAY, the Third of May next.

Cheſter, April 5, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 20th inſtant, at the Court-houſe in the borough of Cheſter, a MESSUAGE and PLANTATION thereto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Providence, in the county of Cheſter, containing 42 acres, known by the name of Moore's Tavern; bounded by lands of Peter Taylor, Joſeph Worral and others; late the eſtate of John Moore, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, April 2, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, the 24th day of this inſtant April, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain piece or parcel of valuable drained marſh or meadow ground, ſituate in Ridley townſhip, in the county of Cheſter; bounded by the river Delaware, and by lands of Charles Grantham and Henry Effinger, jun. containing three acres three quarters and ſeven perches, together with the privilege of a road from the ſame into the great road; late the eſtate of William Evans, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on SATURDAY, the 24th inſt.

THAT valuable PLANTATION, formerly belonging to JOHN LAWRENCE, Eſq; adjoining Whitehill, ſituate on the river Delaware, between Burlington and Bordentown, containing near 400 acres, about 100 of which is good wood-land, from 60 to 70 acres of good meadow bottom within bank, the remainder of the farm good ſoil for wheat or other grain, there is a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, coach and waggon-houſe, a large orchard in its prime, with a great variety of the beſt grafted fruit. There is a convenient landing for wood and lumber, in a good ſtand, where country buſineſs may be carried on to great advantage. This is a delightful ſpot for a gentleman's country ſeat, having a beautiful proſpect of the river and country adjacent. As it is large and well ſituated to divide into three or four farms, it ſhall be run out accordingly, and ſold ſeperate or together as may be found moſt advantageous. Several Lots will be laid out near the landing, ſuitable to accommodate tradeſmen or watermen. The terms of ſale will be made eaſy. Attendance will be given, by

ARTHUR DONALDSON.

N. B. Alſo will be ſold, at Freehold Court-Houſe, on Wedneſday the 28th inſt. a FARM in the townſhip of Shrewſbury, near Deal, containing about 70 acres, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, orchard, &c. a proportionable part of woodland and meadow, lays in ſight of the ſea, is convenient for fiſhing and attending the New-York market. Terms of payment will be made eaſy. Attendance will be given, by

Philad. April 3, 1784. † ARTHUR DONALDSON.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1784.

THE Members of the LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA are deſired to take Notice, That the annual ELECTION of DIRECTORS and TREASURER for the enſuing Year, will be held at the Company's Apartments, in Carpenter's-Hall, on MONDAY, the third Day of May next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

The Treaſurer will attend to receive the yearly Payments, and the Shares of thoſe Members in Arrear will certainly be forfeited, agreeable to the Laws of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL SITGREAVES, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD, BY JOHN SPARHAWK,

In Second-ſtreet, at the corner of Elfrith's-alley,

A FEW pair of handſome Braſs Dogs, Fender, Shovel and Tongs to match; Silver-handled Knives and Forks, in Mahogony and Fiſhſkin Caſes; a variety of the beſt green and white Spectacles, in Steel and Silver; concave Glaſſes, for near ſighted people; miniature picture Caſes; Backgammon Tables; Shaving Equipage; Crewet Frames; Pewter Inkſtands; Circumferenters; two pole Chains; Caſes of Ploting Inſtruments; braſs Protractors; ivory and braſs Parallel Rules; Thermometers; Money Scales; pocket Teleſcopes and Microſcopes; two foot Scales; the beſt Lancets; blue hair Trunks in neſts or ſingle; Sliding Rules for guaging; the beſt Engliſh Paper for large blank or record Books; ſchool Bibles and Teſtaments; Entick's pocket Dictionary; Cole's and Young's Latin Dictionary; Bailey's, Dyche's and Fenning's Engliſh Dictionaries, and a general aſſortment of BOOKS, as uſual.

A Quantity of excellent PERUVIAN BARK.

N. B. He has a roomy STORE and CELLAR to LETT.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A COMMODIOUS well built three ſtory brick meſſuage, kitchen and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties; the lot contains in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 130; there are two rooms on a floor in the houſe, and a pump with excellent water at the kitchen door in the yard; the ſaid premiſes are clear of ground-rent, and the title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, by applying to

LEWIS PRAHL.

N. B. There is a pleaſant garden, with a brick garden or ſummer-houſe on the back end of the lot, and a fine cool cellar under the ſummer-houſe. ¶

A BOOK, neceſſary for all Families.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-ſtreet, ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet, JAMES MUIR, Bookbinder, Philadelphia; alſo by ROBERT HODGE, in New-York, and by all the Bookſellers in America,

BUCHAN'S Family Phyſician, *or* DOMESTIC MEDICINE;

BEING a treatiſe on the prevention and cure of diſeaſes, by regimen and ſimple medicines; with a Diſpenſatory and complete Index, for the uſe of families.

N. B. This new edition contains great additions and improvements, by its original author, the celebrated Dr. BUCHAN, therefore the utility, neceſſity and advantage of poſſeſſing this extraordinary treaſure of health, muſt be very evident to all who are willing to be their own or their family phyſician, at the moderate price of Two Dollars. Tbetf

*** Conſiderable allowance to thoſe who buy dozens.

February 7, 1784.

New BOOKS and PAMPHLETS,

Manufactured in Philadelphia, and now ſelling at the BOOK-STORE, near St. Paul's Church, Third-ſtreet, by ROBERT BELL, Printer, Book-ſeller, Book-Auctionier, and Providore to the Sentimentaliſts in America,

I. Bingham's Strictures on Commerce, in reply to Lord Sheffield's Obſervations on Commerce; alſo, Mentor's Reply to Phocion's firſt Letter, 2 Quarter of a Dollar.

II. Colonel Hamilton's ſecond Letter from Phocion, containing Remarks on Mentor's Reply to his firſt Letter, a Quarter Dollar.

III. Colonel Hamilton's firſt Letter, from Phocion to the conſiderate Citizens of America, on the Politics of the Times in Conſequence of the Peace, One Eighth of a Dollar.

IV. Lord Sheffield's Obſervations on the Commerce of the American States with Europe and the Weſt-Indies; alſo, John Adams's Eſſay on Canon and Feudal Law, with the Political Character of the ſaid John Adams, Eſq; Ambaſſador Plenipotentiary, from the United and Independent States of North-America, to their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces of Holland, Half a Dollar.

V. For more Particulars in the American Book World, pleaſe to enquire for Bell's Sale Catalogue of new and old Books, with the loweſt Price printed to each Book, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſand Volumes, in Arts, Sciences and Entertainment, for Perſons of all Denominations, Price a Quarter Dollar. §

VARDON GIESE & Co.

Have for SALE, at their STORE, in Second, near Spruce-ſtreet,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Juſt imported from Liſbon and other Places,

HYSON TEA, of the beſt Quality,
Souchong, Sanlo, Sequim and Bohea } TEAS,
Old Liſbon Wine,
Genuine Port Ditto,

Teneriffe Wine,
Pepper,
Raiſins,
Figs,
Walnuts,
Olives in jars,
Corks, & ſundry other Articles,
Train and Spermaceti Oil.

HENRY SHIEVELY,

Cutler & Surgeons Inſtrument-Maker,

Acquaints his cuſtomers, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from the ſhop he formerly occupied, next door but one to the corner of Strawberry-alley, to a cellar, on the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, ten doors below Second-ſtreet, where he will carry on ſaid buſineſs, with great exactneſs and quick diſpatch. It will be his conſtant ſtudy to give general ſatisfaction to his employers, and hopes for a continuation of their favours.

N. B. Locksmiths work, making and repairing of Jacks, Brands, Bell-hanging, &c. will be carried on at the ſame ſhop, by † HENRY LEIDERS

TO BE SOLD, BY *MORDECAI LEWIS & Co.*

In Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet,

BOHEA, Hyſon and Singlo Tea, of an excellent quality; Pepper in Bales; a quantity of India China; Teneriffe Wine in Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter Caſks; and a general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS. †

Oranges, Lemons, Olives, Almonds, &c.

are this morning diſcharging from the brig Black Eagle, at WHITESIDE's Wharff, where the ſame will be SOLD for Caſh, or Notes of the Superintendant of Finance.

Alſo, Teas, Pepper, Spices,

And a variety of Eaſt-India GOODS, with a cargoe of Liſbon SALT. *Philad. April* 7, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee-houſe in this city, on Saturday, the 17th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, all the right and intereſt of Peter Gaſkell, for his natural life, of and in a certain lot of ground, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 107 feet three inches, and in depth 146 feet, bounded ſouthward by Market-ſtreet aforeſaid, weſtward by Eighth-ſtreet, northward by ground late of Peter Gaſkell, and eaſtward by ground of James Budden.

Alſo the right, ſhare, title and intereſt of ſaid Peter Gaſkell, for his natural life, of and in another lot of ground, extending from Second-ſtreet through to the river Schuylkill, croſſing the ſeveral ſtreets between, and lying on the north ſide of South-ſtreet, and containing on Second-ſtreet 244 feet from thence to Fourth, and from Fourth-ſtreet from the River Delaware unto the river Schuylkill 346 feet from South-ſtreet; a plan of which will be ſhewn at the time of ſale; taken in execution, and to be ſold by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK MESSUAGE and the LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, ſituate on the bank between Front and Water ſtreets, and between Spruce and Pine ſtreets in this city, and containing in front 21 feet 6 inches, and in depth 40 feet. It is three ſtories high, with good cellars fit for STORES. For terms, apply to MIERS FISHER. ¶ *March* 31, 1784.

TO BE LETT,

A COMMODIOUS ſtone HOUSE and lot of GROUND, containing 16 acres, with a large garden, pailed in, a well of excellent water, ſtable and oven, on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, joining the Middle Ferry, the Houſe ſtands in a pleaſant ſituation, and commands a beautiful proſpect of the city and country. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, by applying to WILLIAM BISPHAM, in Blockley townſhip, may be informed of the terms. § March 6, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOSEPH AUSTIN, late of the townſhip of Abington, deceaſed,

ONE hundred acres of LAND, well ſituated on the old York road, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and bounding near half a mile on ſaid road, the eaſterly ſide thereof, on which are a ſtone dwelling-houſe, one ſtory high, two rooms on the lower floor, and a log kithen adjoining, a log barn, &c. There are about 12 acres of mowable meadow, and at leaſt half as much more may eaſily be made, and chiefly watered by a never failing ſtream that runs through the land, together with many other ſtreams and ſprings that riſe thereon; the quantity of cleared land is not certainly known, but there are upwards of 30 acres of woodland, on ſome of which is very good timber for immediate uſe, as well as a conſiderable quantity of young thriving timber. It is conveniently ſituated to two different places of worſhip, as alſo to griſt-mills and lime-kilns. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be acquainted with the terms, by applying to SUSANNA AUSTIN, Executrix, near the premiſes, or to THOMAS AUSTIN, Executor, in the Manor of Moreland.

N. B. The purchaſer may have immediate poſſeſſion. §

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in Limerick townſhip, county of Philadelphia, ſituate near the 33 mile ſtone, on the road leading to Pottſgrove, now in the tenure of Jacob Fillman; it is within a few rod of Schuylkill, and adjoining the lands of Jacob Livergood, John Brooke, Enoch Davis and others, containing 201 acres of excellent land, 40 acres of which are woodland well timbered, 5 acres of meadow and more may be made, the remainder arable land; the whole under good fence. On ſaid farm is a dwelling-houſe and barn, an orchard of upwards of 100 apple trees and a variety of other fruit. Immediate poſſeſſion, and an indiſputable title will be given. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, near the Draw-Bridge, Philadelphia.

March 17, 1784. § 5 w JOSEPH DEAN.

N. B. In caſe the above farm is not ſold at private ſale, it will be ſold by public vendue at the Coffee-houſe, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, the 19th of April.

TO BE SOLD,

TWENTY acres of improved LAND, about four miles from the city, lying on a lane leading from the Wiſſahickon road to a public landing on Schuylkill, of which it has a privilege. There are on the premiſes, a good two ſtory brick houſe, a pump, a convenient barn and ſtables, an excellent orchard of near 200 trees, chiefly grafted, a variety of early and other cherry-trees, pears, raſberries and other fruit, all in their prime, a good garden, with a large quantity of aſparagus beds, and the whole in good order. For terms, apply to

Feb. 25. § JOHN BISSELL, in Third-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, March 31, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe in this city, on Saturday the 17th of April next at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the old road formerly leading from Philadelphia to Frankfort, and on the north ſide of a certain lane 20 feet wide, commonly called Long-Lane or Noble-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid old road, or eaſternmoſt end of ſaid lot, 23 feet 9 inches, and in length on the north ſide thereof 144 feet, bounded eaſtward with the old road aforeſaid, ſouthward with the ſaid lane or ſtreet, and weſtward and northward with ground granted to John Micklewain, ſubject to a ground-rent of £13 16 0 per annum, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property and eſtate of William Thomas, and to be ſold, by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

WILL BE SOLD,

On WEDNESDAY, the 21ſt of April next, agreeably to the laſt Will and Teſtament of BENJAMIN ARMITAGE, deceaſed,----the noted place, called

ARMITAGE's TAVERN,

7 miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the old York road,

WITH 20 acres of good LAND, part meadow and woodland, the other part is excellent tilling land, the houſe is large, and convenient for a tavern or any other public buſineſs; alſo many other buildings, ſuch as barns, and ſtables ſufficient to hold 60 horſes, a large ſtone ſmith and joyner's ſhop, a large chair-houſe with a good cellar under it, and corn-cribs over it; alſo another dwelling-houſe, with a large vault under the ſame, a good ſmoke-houſe, and many other convenient buildings: All the buildings are ſtone and lime, alſo a ſtone and lime wall round the garden. Any perſon inclining to view the ſame, and to know the conditions of ſale, may apply to Caleb Armitage, living on the premiſes, CALEB ARMITAGE, } Execut.

March 23, 1784. § JOSEPH NORTH, }

A LOUER,

Durant L'ètè, ou pour un An, a quelque bonne Famille,

UN MAISON tres commode, conſiſtant en ſix chambres avec des caves ſous le tout, un lavoir, un ecurie, une appentis a voiture, et un tres belle etang bien pavè, &c. elle eſt ſupericurement ſituè, ayant une belle vuë ſur pluſieurs fermes et maiſons de compagne, a quartre mile et demi de la ville, dans une dèſile qui conduit de Nice-Town, ſur la route de Germantown, proche des chutes de Schuylkill, dans les Libertès Septentrionale, dernierement occupè par Major M'Pherſon. Qu'on s'adreſſe a LEWIS TREICHEL, dans la Segonde rue vis a vis les caſernes a Philadelphia.

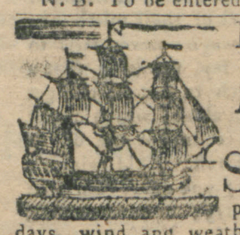
On peut y entrè immediatement.

TO BE LET,

For the Summer ſeaſon, or one year, to a genteel Family,

A LARGE and CONVENIENT HOUSE, with ſix rooms, cellars under the whole, waſh-houſe, ſtable, chaiſe-houſe, kitchen and flower gardens, a large ſtony fiſh pond, &c. on an exceeding good ſpot of ground, commanding a fine proſpect of ſeveral gentlemen's country ſeats and farms, about four miles from the city, ſituated in a lane leading from Nice-Town on Germantown road towards Schuylkill, on the Falls in the Northern Liberties, now or late in the tenure of Major M'Pherſon. Enquire of LEWIS TREICHEL, the upper end of Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Barracks.

N. B. To be entered on immediately. ¶



FOR PORT AU PRINCE,

THE SHIP

PHILADELPHIA,

JOHN STILLWELL, Commander,

SHE is a fine new ſhip, fitted in an elegant and commodious manner for paſſengers, and will ſail in eight or ten days, wind and weather permitting. For paſſage only apply to WOODDROP and JOSEPH SIMS, or the Maſter on board, lying at their Wharff. *March* 31, 1784.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1784. THE NUMB. 2811.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1784.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Greenwich township, Sussex county, West New-Jersey, on the night of the 5th day of March last, a Negroe Man, named DICK, of a yellow complexion, thick lips, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; the fingers of his right hand are bent so that he cannot streighten them. Had on, and took away with him, a blue cloth coat with white lining, old buckskin breeches, a pair of striped cotton overalls, a new linsey jacket not milled, and an old wool hat. The said Negroe lately belonged to Thomas Ruckman, in Mount-Bethel, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, but now to the subscriber. It has been reported since he went away that he passes for a free Negroe. All persons are hereby forbid to harbour or employ him. It is supposed that said Dick is harboured in or about Easton. Whoever takes up said Negroe and secures him in any county goal, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by

April 17, 1784. § THOMAS BARBER.

William Brown & Bernard Fearis,

Take this method of acquainting their friends and the public,

THAT they have entered into co-partnership in the Commission and Factorage Business; for which purpose they have taken that commodious and extensive range of stores, lately occupied by Mr. John Mease, in Water-street, the second door below Spruce-street, where they are receiving, and will always thankfully receive, all kinds of goods, wet, as well as dry, *for sale*; and where orders from any part of this, or the neighbouring states, respecting of *purchases*, will be duly attended to.

They hope to be excused for omitting to make the usual parade of pompous promises----but if fair and honorable dealing, a tolerable idea of business, an almost perfect knowledge of safe purchasers, and a strict attention to the interest of their employers, are requisite and necessary qualifications in persons of their business, they flatter themselves it will not be deemed presumptious when they say, they think they are in some small degree possessed of these qualities, and that they *hope* to receive encouragement in their undertaking. § 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, belonging to the estate late of GEORGE DUFFIELD, deceased, situate in Lancaster county, Salisbury township, about 16 miles eastward from the town of Lancaster, and near the great road leading to Philadelphia. One of the tracts contains 182 acres, with the usual allowance of six acres to the hundred; the land is of an excellent quality, of which there is about 80 acres cleared, including about 8 acres of good meadow. There is also on it, a good bearing orchard; the uncleared land, is remarkably well timbered, and has the advantage of a fine stream of water running through it, contiguous to which a large quantity of meadow may be made, and watered by said stream.

The other tract lies near the former, and contains 25 acres, thickly covered with timber, fit for fencing, and other uses of a Farm. An indisputable title will be given, and clear of all incumbrance. For terms of sale, apply to either of the subscribers, living in Philadelphia, ¶ 6. w.

GEORGE DUFFIELD,)
March 1, 1784. SAMUEL DUFFIELD,) Executors.

A PLANTATION

Of 200 acres of LAND, in Conestogoe Valley, in Lancaster county, to be SOLD, for Specie, Bank or the Financier's Notes, or State Money, or exchanged for Merchandize,

A PLANTATION of 200 acres of valuable land, in the valley and county aforesaid, 49 miles from this city. It is accommodated with a good dwelling-house, large stone barn, smoke-house, spring-house over an excellent spring of water near the dwelling-house, a young thriving orchard of apple-trees, 20 acres of as good watered meadow as any in this country, and 10 more may be made without grubbing or clearing, the fields limestone land, of a good quality for wheat, rye and other grain, they are watered by springs and two streams running through the plantation; wood sufficient for the use of the farm. A draught of this tract of land may be seen, and the terms of sale known, by applying to TENCH FRANCIS, Esq; at the Bank, or the subscriber,

DANIEL CLYMER.

Philadelphia, February 24, 1784. t. f.

THE noted full blooded Horse HOTSPUR, from Maryland, as handsome a horse as any on the continent, whose pedigree is undeniable, will cover this season, at Mr. Robert M'Fee's stable, the sign of the Green Tree, near the ten mile stone, on Lancaster road, at Eight Dollars the season, and Half a Dollar to the groom, half the money to be paid in hand, the other half at the end of the season; the season to commence the first of April, and continue till the first of August. Good pasture will be provided for mares at as low a rate as possible, and proper attendance given, by

March 23. ¶ JOHN WEBB.

TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK MESSUAGE and the LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, situate on the bank between Front and Water streets, and between Spruce and Pine streets in this city, and containing in front 21 feet 6 inches, and in depth 40 feet. It is three stories high, with good cellars fit for STORES. For terms, apply to MIERS FISHER. ¶ *March* 31, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Lower Merion township, Philadelphia county, containing about 170 acres of good land, late the estate of Hugh Evans, deceased, being in a very healthy part of the country, near the main road leading from the city of Philadelphia to Lancaster, within 7 miles of said city, and about one mile distant from Merion Meeting-house, whereon is a stone dwelling-house, two stories high, two rooms on each floor, a stone kitchen, and good stone barn with stables, a milk-house, with and excellent spring of water near the dwelling-house, about 18 acres of meadow, with several lively streams, by which most of the fields are conveniently accommodated with water at all seasons of the year, a good proportion of wood land, with some orchard and other fruit trees. For terms, apply to OWEN JONES, and ANN HOWELL, of Philadelphia. § 6 w. *Third Month* 20*th*, 1784.

A BOOK, necessary for all Families.

Just published, and now selling by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-street, ROBERT BELL, in Third-street, JAMES MUIR, Bookbinder, Phildelphia; also by ROBERT HODGE, in New-York, and by all the Booksellers in America,

BUCHAN's Family Physician, *or* DOMESTIC MEDICINE;

BEING a treatise on the prevention and cure of diseases, by regimen and simple medicines; with a Dispensatory and complete Index, for the use of families.

N. B. This new edition contains great additions and improvements, by its original author, the celebrated Dr. BUCHAN, therefore the utility, necessity and advantage of possessing this extraordinary treasure of health, must be very evident to all who are willing to be their own or their family physician, at the moderate price of Two Dollars. Tbctf

*** Considerable allowance to those who buy dozens.

February 7, 1784.

TO BE LETT,

A COMMODIOUS stone HOUSE and lot of GROUND, containing 16 acres, with a large garden, pailed in, a well of excellent water, stable and oven, on the west side of Schuylkill, joining the Middle Ferry, the House stands in a pleasant situation, and commands a beautiful prospect of the city and country. Any person inclining to rent the same, by applying to WILLIAM BISPHAM, in Blockley township, may be informed of the terms. § March 6, 1784.

For GRIST-MILLS,

On an extensive plan, one of the best situations in America is offered for SALE, together with

BATSTO IRON-WORKS,

AT the forks of Little Egg-Harbour, in New-Jersey, 38 miles from Philadelphia by land, and within one day's sailing from New-York; the river communicating with the sea by the best inlet on the coast of New-Jersey, is navigable within a few miles of the works for vessels of 200 tons burthen or upwards, and those of 100 tons may approach within one mile; flats and scows may load or unload at the walls of the mill. The stream affords plenty of water in the driest seasons for three or four pair of mill-stones, besides supplying the iron-works. An excellent dam, which has stood for many years, is well secured against the danger of freshes, and the works are seldom injured or delayed by either ice or back-water, though the tide swells to the foot of the dam. Grist-mills to any extent might be erected at a very moderate expence, and another large stream may be easily added to the force of water if requisite. One great advantage to be derived from mills at this situation is, that there is and must continue to be a demand for the middlings, cornell, shorts and bran at advanced prices more than equal to the expence of delivering the wheat at the mills, and the conveniency of conveying the flour either to New-York or Philadelphia, or to a more distant market, will not be over looked nor considered as of small consequence. A choice of the various kinds of wheat which may be best adapted may be easily drawn to this seat from Maryland, Delaware, New-Jersey or New-York, with more convenience than to almost any mills now in being. The furnace, which by the lands annexed to it, is abundantly supplied with wood and ore of the best quality, is in such forwardness by a preparation of stock, that she may be put in blast in May or June, with a fair prospect of continuing the blast from 12 to 18 months, and is noted for producing the best hollow ware in America, as well as other castings, and pig metal equal to any, and uperior to most others.

A new forge, with four fires and two hammers, belongs to the estate, and is about half a mile distant from the furnace, on another stream, capable of making 200 tons of bar-iron per annum. A slitting and rolling mill with the proper apparatus is also ready for use. Proper dwelling-houses and out-houses are in good repair, together with an excellent garden, and an orchard of near 2000 bearing fruit trees. The payments will be made easy by taking goods, or giving time for a considerable part of the purchase money. For more particulars, apply to JOSEPH BALL, at the said works, or CHARLES PETTIT, in Philadelphia. *March* 26, 1784.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

TWO valuable Pieces or Parcels of LAND, one whereof situate in the township of East-Caln, in Chester county, joining and lying on the great road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, within one mile of the sign of the Waggon, on said road, and 42 miles from Philadelphia, containing upwards of 176 acres of good land, about 75 acres whereof is good woodland, a great proportion of meadow, and more may be made, watered by a never failing stream running through the same, an excellent orchard, a good dwelling-house and log barn, spring-house and other out-houses, all in good repair.

The other a Plantation, lying and situate in the township of Edgmont, in said county, bounded by lands of Abel Green, John Pratt and others, and Ridley creek, containing about 121 acres of excellent good land, with a sufficiency of timber and meadow on the same, a good log dwelling-house, with a well of excellent water near the door, a good log barn, spring-house and other out-houses, and a good large orchard, lying about 17 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from Chester, all in good repair. Any person inclining to purchase either of said plantations, may know the terms, which will be made easy, by applying to GEORGE BISHOP, at his dwelling, in Edgmont, THOMAS BISHOP, jun. at his mills, or the subscriber, living near said premises, in Edgmont. March 25. THOMAS BISHOP, sen.

N. B. Any person inclining to view the said premises, in East-Caln, may, by applying to WILLIAM REGESTER, living thereon. ¶

To be SOLD or LETT,

A HOUSE and PIECE of LAND, in the middle of Germantown, containing 7 acres and an half, one acre thereof where the house stands is situated near the market place, and is known by the name of Jones's Tan-yard, and the remainder of the land runs round and fronts on Bensel's lane, leading to Schuylkill. The house is pleasantly situated and well finished, and so is the tan-yard. The land is good and well improved, having a fine orchard of excellent fruit. Any person inclining to purchase or to take it on rent, is requested to apply to PETER MILLER, Conveyancer, in Third-street, or to the owner, GRIFFITH JONES, living on the premises.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Thursday, Nov.* 27.

MR. FOX moved for copies of various applications from the Directors of the East-India Company to the Lords of the Treasury, relative to the state of their finances.

Lord Mahon said, that either the papers moved for were necessary, or they were not; if they were not, he could not conceive why they were moved for; and if they were, the Right Honorable Secretary was highly culpable for not having moved for them at an earlier day, that the House might have had time to consider of them.

Mr. Fox said, he did not think the papers he moved for absolutely necessary, but still they would be found useful; for though the East-India Company had laid before the House an *admirable* paper, containing the state of their finances, he hoped to be able to state some very strong exceptions to various sums mentioned in it, to the amount of no less than 12,000,000 l. sterling.

Lord Mahon desired Gentlemen would understand that the Right Honorable Secretary stood pledged to prove errors in the account laid before the House, to the amount of twelve millions.

Mr. Fox said, he had pledged himself to no such thing; but he stood pledged to state exceptions to the Company's statement, as well to sums admitted in their credits, as omitted in the debt of their account, to the amount of twelve millions. He would not say, that the exceptions he should state would carry conviction to the mind of every gentleman; but he would declare freely, that they were convincing to him.

The Motion was carried; and the papers, which had been prepared before hand, were immediately laid upon the table by Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. Fox then moved for the second reading of the Bill for vesting the effects, &c. of the East-India Company in Commissioners.---The motion was agreed to; the bill was read, as were also the petitions from the Courts of Proprietors and Directors of the East-India Company, and from the city of London, against the bill. In compliance with the prayers of the two former petitions, Counsel were called in to be heard against it: Mr. Rous and Mr. Dallas appeared in behalf of the Proprietors; Mr. Harding and Mr. Plomer of the Directors. Mr. Rous began to speak at four o'clock, and Mr. Plomer concluded about half past seven. During this period of time, Mr. Nicoll, Accountant to the Company, was called to the bar, and produced a state of the Company's accounts, signed by himself.----As soon as the Counsel had withdrawn, Mr. Fox and Sir James Lowther rose nearly at the same time, and each was supported by numerous friends, in his pretensions to speak first; but Sir James having said that he was going to speak to order, Mr. Fox sat down. Sir James then said, that he would not for any length of time prevent the Right Honorable Gentleman from making his defence, for having introduced a bill that had for object, the violation of the most sacred rights of Englishmen. What he had to observe on the present occasion was, that it would be necessary, before Gentlemen should proceed to debate the bill, that the accounts delivered in at the bar should be read; for as the bankruptcy of the East-India Company was the pretence for bringing in the bill, it would be necessary in his mind, that every paper should be read, that could prove either the truth or falsehood of the argument drawn from the supposition of such bankruptcy.

The Speaker said, that in point of order, all papers delivered in at the bar by witnesses were considered as evidence already given to the House, and therefore it was not necessary that they should be read, except *pro forma*; and every member might argue from them as if they had been read. He called upon the old members of the House to set him right, if he was wrong in his opinion.

Mr. Kenyon could not conceive how such an order could be reconciled with reason or common sense. In the courts of law, if a paper was given in evidence, it was always read; for if it was not, it could be of no service or disservice in the cause, as the Court and Jury, though in fact in possession of the paper, must in reality, as long as it remained unread, be totally unacquainted with its contents.

The Speaker replied, that when evidence was offered by a Counsel at the Bar of the House, he might, if he pleased, cause it to be read; but if he did not call for that, it was not the custom of the House to read what the Counsel did not think necessary to have read. In some cases, the reading of papers delivered at the bar was impracticable; in many instances they are too voluminous; but any member might, in debate, advert to them, and cause the whole, or any part, to be read as often as he should think fit.

Mr. Fox finding the point of order thus settled, got up again. Every Minister, he said, who should venture to present a great measure on an important subject to Parliament, ought, unquestionably, to hold himself responsible to the House and to his country for the measure, and consequently to defend himself, in defending his measure: In this sense he was ready to enter upon his defence; but he was really surprized, that, notwithstanding the various objections that had been stated to this bill on a former day, he found himself this day attacked upon a ground which he least expected. The violation of charters, the despotism and oppression of the bill, were topics which, he apprehended, would have been principally dwelt on this day; but he found that these grounds were nearly abandoned; and now he was to be attacked on that side where he felt himself most strong; yet he would confess that he was sorry he was so strong there, for his strength must be founded on the weakness of the Company. It was an old and a politic custom with Ministers, in talking in Parliament in time of war, of the strength and resources of the different bodies of the community; to describe them as if they were in the most prosperous and flourishing condition; and he would gladly conform to the custom, if the country was now involved in war; but enjoying, as we do, the blessings of peace, policy no longer required that such a practice should now prevail; and therefore might, without injury to the public, unravel the weakness of the East-India Company. He assured the House, at the same time, that though his defence must arrise from that weakness, he wished most sincerely, that he had no such ground of defence; the weakness of a Company so connected with the public, was not a theme that could afford him any satisfaction: But as he would stake his reputation on the necessity of the measure he proposed, so it afforded him, as far as his character was concerned, some satisfaction, that he could find the Company's own accounts substantial proofs of the necessity of a Parliamentary interposition. Gentlemen, he said, would find that there was no great occasion for them to lament, that the account which had been delivered in at the bar by the East-India Company's Accountant, had not been read by the Clerk, as he should in the course of his speech be obliged to touch upon most of the points that it contained. In this account he found many things inserted,

which ought to have been omitted, and many things omitted which ought to have been inserted: Through these insertions, and these omissions, the Company's affairs were made to appear in a much more favourable point of view than he trusted they would be seen in, when he should have stated the different exceptions that he had to make. In the account laid before the House, the Company, in enumerating the sums in their hands or due to them, begun with stating that 4,200,000l. which had been lent at 3l. per cent. to Government, were due to the Company. This sum he was ready to admit; but still he could not help making one observation upon it.

This money was to be repaid to the Company, if Government should ever put an end to the monopoly which the Company enjoyed, of the trade to India. In that case the full sum of 4,200,000l. must of course be paid; but as the money was lent, and that Government was never to repay the principal, if they chose, while they continued the monopoly, he must say it was not so very fair to state the sum lent at the full value of 4,200,000l. for if the monopoly should, in any case, be annihilated without the will of Government, then the money could not be called for; and if the Company wished to sell their interest in that loan, which was sunk in the 3 per cents, they would lose, of course, about two-fifths of the whole; and therefore the account should, in candour, have stated, that towards paying their debts, they had in the 3 per cents. stock that would sell for 2,520,000l. The next article in the account of the debts due to the Company, of their ways and means, was certainly most curious, and would, perhaps, surprize the House: This was an article stating the sum of 260,687l. due for subsistence of prisoners, &c. in the former war. This was, most assuredly, a singular item of an account of stock in hand to pay debts; a sum due since the year 1763, constantly claimed by the Company, and as constantly denied by France. He did not mean to say that this claim was absolutely desperate, for a negociation was now pending for the recovery of it, and he would answer for his own activity, and that of the Noble Duke (Manchester) employed in that negociation; but still he thought it a most curious article to swell an account of the Company's ways and means, to answer their present emergencies.---The next item was for expences on the expedition to Manilla, amounting to 139 877l. and 21,447l. hospital expences. These were sums which the Company had been continually endeavouring to persuade the Lords of the Treasury to pay, but which they never would consent to; they had paid all they thought just and reasonable, and had, for fifteen years past, resisted any further claims on that head; and yet the Company had the modesty to set this gross sum of 422,011l. due by France in part, and the rest, supposed to be due by Government, as part of the fund with which they could answer all the demands that were now, or would shortly be, pressing upon them: To this sum, in gross, he had good ground for excepting at present.---The next article he was ready to admit, viz. in money 142 794l. but he could not help admiring the ingenuity of stating, under the head of cash, 280,575l. worth of the Company's bonds, paid in at the sales, which the Company *will again issue*: This was a strange species of *cash*; that upon being issued again would add to, instead of taking from the Company's debts. He was willing, however, to pass over the sum. No less curious was the next article of 553,258l. due for goods sold, *but not delivered*: These very goods were included in the stock in hand in another part of the account, though here the Company availed themselves of the sale, to say, that, exclusive of the stock in hand, there were due to them 553 258l. so that in fact this sum was made to count double; it was therefore fit for him to except against it.---When a man is making out a state of accounts, to prove that he has in hand a sufficient quantity of goods, which he can immediately, or in a reasonable time, convert into money, one might be a little surprized to find him enumerating articles, which in their nature cannot be converted into money; and yet the Company had acted precisely in this manner; for they stated, that merchandize, to the amount of 1,219,091l. had been exported to India, but not included in the accounts of property *there*, not being arrived when they were made up. Now in this account were included military stores to the amount of about half that sum, which were not to be used for any mercantile purpose, but were to be, if they had not already been, consumed for the use of the army: To the sum therefore of at least 600,000l. in this article, he would certainly except: It formed no part of the means of the Compay to pay their present debts, and therefore ought not to have been included in an account of Ways and means. To the next article he would by no means except; it was substantial, but it was small; it was an item of 1090l. of silver, remaining in the Treasury for exportation. This article reminded him of a curious bill in one of Shakespeare's best plays, where, after pretty considerable charges had been enumerated for sack, &c. a charge of *one penny* was made for the substantial and necessary article of *bread*. The succeeding article, he said, was grossly fallacious: It stated, that 172,334l. had been advanced on account of freight to the Owners of ships now abroad, which, says the article, will be deducted from the freight payable to them when they arrive. This he called a most fallacious item, not because the money had not been advanced, but because the article was stated in a manner that could not fail to deceive those, who were not well acquainted with the affair: For here the sum advanced was stated on the credit side of the account; but no notice whatever was taken on the debtor's side, of the sum that should be due by the Company for the freight, on account of which this money had been advanced. Since two of the Company's ships had been unfortunately blown up, or otherwise destroyed, there were only 37 to come home, exclusive of four now on their passage; the freight and demurrage on these could not be rated at lower than 50,000l. a ship; so that the debt that will have been contracted, and due by the Company, when these ships shall have returned to Europe, will amount to more than 1,800,000l. a sum surely too large to have been overlooked by those who laid the account before the House; and to have omitted he thought highly culpable: This sum, or at least as much of it as will remain after the deduction of 172,334l. ought to be added to the Company's debt. The article next to this was but small; it amounted only to 12,300l. and he might say, *de minimis non curat prætor*; but still he must say a few words on the subject, as it shewed to what shifts the Company thought themselves driven, when they would suffer such an article to be brought into an account; it could be merely for the purpose of swelling at all events the total; this sum was estimated to be the value of ships and vessels employed by the Company in England. The meaning of this is, that the sale of these vessels would produce that sum; but as such a sale could be thought of only in case the Company were going to sell off all their stock and give up business, he would object to the article; because as nothing could be further from his intention than to dissolve the Company, so no such sale could take place while they should exist.

The article of 253,616l. was exceptionable on the same ground: The Company's houses and buildings in London were estimated at that sum; but, as they were not to be sold, he would object to the carrying of that sum to the account of ways and means of the Company.---The prime cost of four cargoes on their passage from Bengal, was stated at 703,824l. but here there was a necessity for an explanation. These cargoes, it was supposed, would produce 900,000l. and some odd thousand pounds, and that the profits of the sale would pay the freight, demurrage and customs, on the prime cost. But this was a mistake; for, as he had observed before, the freight and demurrage at 50,000l. a ship, would amount to 200,000l. and the customs at about 18l. per cent. would make 126,688l. more; so that, in fact, there would be a loss of above 100,000l. on these cargoes, and therefore he was well warranted in deducting so much from the real value of the prime cost. To the sum of 364,515l. stated as the value of cargoes dispatched from Bengal to other Presidencies, he intended also to object; because as these cargoes consisted of military stores, they were not the property that could be converted into money; and, consequently, ought not to be stated as ways and means to pay debts that pressed upon the Company immediately. It was not a little singular to find by what means the Company swelled up their accounts of debts due to them, in order to shew what means they were possessed of to pay their debts. In the first place, they value the current rupee at 2s. 3d. when every man knew that to rate at 2s. 1d. was setting rather a high value on it, the general exchange being at 2s. The debt due by Nabob Asoph ul Dowla was stated at 789,828l. but God forbid that this debt should ever be recovered; better would it be that the sinking fund of this country should pay it (and God knew it could ill bear it) than that the Company should endeavour to recover it from the Nabob; for it was well known, that he was not able to do it: He was aware, however, that means might be found to enable him to do it; and might be by the Company gratified in his designs against the territories of some neighbouring Prince: It was by such means that debts were frequently recovered; but it was at the expence of five times their worth, and with the loss not only of oceans of blood, but also of British honour in that part of the world. He desired the Clerk might read a letter from Lieut. Col. Bonjour, a Swiss Officer in the Company's service, which described the manner in which he found a country in India, in 1773, when sent into it to force people to pay money: The villages were deserted by the men, who left none in them but women and children; the men fell upon the English convoys, and cut them off, and put many of the Soldiers to death. He represented therefore that either the design must be given up, or reprisals must be made on women and children, which would shock humanity.----Another debt was stated to be due by the Rajah of Benares, to the amount of 130,500l. exclusive of 60,186l. for interest on arrears of salt. This debt was of the same nature of the former, and on the same grounds he objected to its being brought into account, because it never could be converted into cash, at least not till a distant day, if ever such a day could be expected to arrive. The Nabob of Arcot was stated to owe 968,012l. and the Rajah of Tanjore 158,250l. but it was well known that the resources of these Princes were exhausted, and that it was impossible for them to pay: It was absurd, therefore, to state their debts as furnishing resources towards paying the present demands upon the Company.---The account said further, that 993,804l. were due by the Renters of sundry districts of land: but how could money be recovered from those who had none to give? Had not these people been driven from their possessions, and made the victims of cruel and unjust wars? And how could it be expected that they should be able to answer this enormous demand?

At the end of the account of these debts, there was a curious observation, contained in a *Nota Bene*, to the following effect: "The war in the Carnatic will delay the payment of these debts, and must have rendered many others of them *precarious*, so that the exact value of them cannot be ascertained." After this beginning, said Mr. Fox, would not the House imagine that the account was going to say that some particular part of the sum, such as a 5th, an 8th, or a 10th of these sums might be recovered; but the account, instead of saying any such thing, goes on, and says, "but the above sums are undoubtedly due to the Company." These debts, put together, would amount to 2,822,310l. and to this sum he was resolved to object, as unfit to be inserted in an account of means to answer the Company's pressing demands. It was remarkable that the arrears due by the Company to the army, amounting to 502,174l. were totally omitted in the account; they were indeed mentioned in a note, but not all in the gross sum due by the Company: This might answer the end for which such an account had been so drawn. Pity it was that no one was responsible for making up so fallacious and infamous an account. If any Minister of the Crown had brought before that House a state of the public finances, so full of items on the creditor's side, which ought to have been omitted; and so remarkable for omissions of matters that ought to have been inserted, he was convinced that no language could be found to express the indignation of that House against so daring a Minister. What should then be their feelings with respect to an account so shamefully fallacious? He made no doubt, but that if they should be suffered to go as formerly, the Company would every year have upon paper, still greater resources than in this year's account; for if the debts from Nabobs, Rajahs and Renters were resources, they would be greater every year, in as much as the debts, already too great to be paid, must increase every year: one of the Princes, who owes money to the Company, had been obliged to borrow money at the enormous interest of two per cent. per month, which with compound interest would amount to 30 per cent. per annum. When a debtor is obliged to borrow at such a rate, his absolute ruin might easily be foreseen. The different sums to which he had objected, made together about 9,500,000l. to this he ought to add 3,200,000l. the capital stock to the proprietors, and, with the former sum, made in the whole considerably above 12,000,000l. Viewed in this point, the affairs of the Company must appear to every man as calling loudly for the interposition of the legislature. But could not this be done without a violation of charter? He would answer, that every interference of Parliament with the affairs of the Company had been attended with the violation of charters. The restricting the right of voting to Proprietors of 1000l. stock, was a violation of charter: and a disfranchisement of the Proprietors of 500l. who derived under a charter. The nominating the Company's servants in Parliament was a violation of charter. The bill brought into Parliament under the last administration, which would make the Governor General independent of the Company, was a violation of charter. But necessity had made the legislature have recourse to these measures. Necessity had been called the tyrant's plea; but it was also the plea of the innocent man. What made Englishmen bring about the revolution? Necessity. He would not defend that glorious event upon principles of law; they were too narrow: and no other plea than that of necessity was worthy of the revolution. The Company was so connected with the State, that one could not be injured without the other; therefore the ruin of the Company was advancing, necessity called upon the nation to look to its own safety, by guarding against the ruin that threatened the Company. But the influence of the Crown would be increased.-----If it would, the responsibility of Ministers would increase with it.-----He really however did not expect, that this argument would be brought against him; for the bill of regulation that he had brought in, and to the principle of which no objection had been stated, was full of clauses guarding against influence. But if that influence should still prevail, it was much better that it should be lodged with seven men, who, forming a part of the executive government of the country, would be responsible to Parliament for all their actions. The bill brought in by the learned Gentleman last year would have vested the Governor General of Bengal with absolute power; for his part he would always prefer the lodging of great power nearer home; here the men vested with it are watched with a jealous eye, while a person, with the same power, may exercise it wantonly and ruinously at the distance of more than half the globe, for a long time before the evil would be known; and a still longer before it could be remedied. But why not give to the Directors the power destined for the Commissioners? They had given good orders, but their servants had disobeyed them; this was a strong reason with him for removing them; for no Government was less fit for the management of public affairs, than that which was so weak, as not to be able to enforce obedience among their servants. The spirit of disobedience and affected independence of the Directors had already sufficiently manifested itself. Who could venture to say that Lord Macartney, a Nobleman for whom, from the very earliest period of life, he had entertained the strictest friendship, and who had been found the faithful and obedient servant of the Company, who would venture to say that Lord Macartney was not suspended? Who would say he was not at this moment a prisoner, or that he might not meet the fate of Lord Pigot? There was a radical defect in the government of India, which must be cured: He had the best authority to say so, at least what some would call the best authority; he meant that of Mr. Hastings, whose sentiments on that subject were very well expressed in one of his letters, which was written in 1773, and which Mr. Fox read. But India was now restored to peace and tranquility; and the Company would soon be enabled to retrieve their affairs, pay off all their debts, and to rise once more superior to their losses. He would ask, was peace certainly restored in India? Who would vouch for it? Last Tuesday's Gazette was a melancholy proof at once of the state of warfare in which we were engaged there; and of the dangerous disposition of our own officers. Plunder, the insatiable thirst of riches, made them quarrel and bring their own affairs to the brink of ruin. Who would say that peace was restored? General Coote's note to the President of Madras was alarming; he stated that the losses of the Company in the Carnatic must be retrieved in the country of Tippoo Saib. Did Gentlemen see the consequence that might ensue from an union between the English and the Mahrattas against Hyder Ally's son? As long as Hyder carried on the war in the Carnatic, after the notification of the peace between England and France, so long the latter would not assist him: But if after withdrawing his troops from the territories of the Company into his own, and that he should be pursued by the English, and attacked there, who would venture to say that the French would not there assist him; a war between the forces of these two nations might break out anew in every quarter of the globe. The note of General Coote, whose loss he lamented as much as any man, made such an event not so very improbable as that it should not create an alarm; and and it was unquestionable with this very point in view, that he so earnestly preferred the second reading of the bill this day, knowing that it could not be deferred without the most imminent danger to the State, as well as to the Company. Such were his reasons for proposing, supporting, and wishing to carry through this bill with as little delay as possible. He was well aware that he risked much; people uninformed, or rather industriously misinformed, might think ill of him, and he might lose many old friends, but still, satisfied that it was his duty to support some such measure as this, he would proceed, regardless of the consequence. If he should fall, he should have the consolation to say, that it was for having, at the hazard of popularity and situation, endeavoured to carry through a system, by which there was a chance of saving India. If some Gentlemen raised a clamour for the purpose of breaking down the Ministry, he believed they would find themselves disappointed. At all events he did not consider himself in this business; let his fate be what it might, he would firmly adhere to what he was satisfied would be for his country's good.---After a speech of two hours and an half, Mr. Fox concluded, by moving that the bill be committed.

A Member, whose name we could not learn, rose in reply, but made only a short speech. He said the bill robbed the Crown of its just prerogative, by which it had a right to name to offices; and yet the influence which of right ought to belong to the Crown, would be lodged in the hands of seven men. Who would say, that the Crown ought not to have more influence than any fifteen Members in that House? It was said that the Directors were not proper persons to be entrusted with the powers to be given to the Commissioners; and yet it was not impossible but some of those very Directors might be turned into Commissioners. He hoped, however, that no Member of Parliament would be named to act as a Commissioner.

Mr. W. Pitt went into the dry business of figures and calculations, in reply to Mr. Fox; but he was particularly mistaken in those points for sums, which Mr. Fox was willing to admit in the Company's accounts, but upon which he nevertheless thought it would be proper to make some remarks. Mr. Pitt thought that these sums had been totally and absolutely objected to by Mr. Fox, but on an explanation he was set right. He then said, that as the debate had begun late, and that the House was then exhausted, he wished to pause and gain time even till to-morrow, to consider of the weighty business of this bill, and to compare the accounts; for this purpose he moved, that the debate be adjourned till to-morrow.

Lord *North* would not consent to the delay; it was unnecessary. Gentlemen could not be led into the idea of its being necessary only from a mistake. The judgment of the House on the question then before them would not be final and conclusive; there were other stages through which it must pass; and in each, Gentlemen would have an opportunity to consider, and, if they pleased, oppose it. But if it was to pass at all, it must be passed without loss of time; for the delay of some months might be the ruin of the country.

The late hour at which the debate began, and the late hour at which the House rose, prevent us from going into the detail of the speeches of the other Members. We shall therefore only say, that half past Three the House divided on Mr. Pitt's motion for the adjournment; when there appeared,

For it, - - - - -	110
Against it, - - - -	229
Majority against the adjournment, consequently for going on with the bill, - - -	119

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

CALEB FOULKE

Has just imported, in the Fortune, Captain Haydon, from London, and now opening, at his store in Market-street, near Fourth-street,

A GENERAL Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms. §

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY healthy NEGROE WENCH, 18 years of age. Enquire of the subscriber, near Christiana ferry, New-Castle county, Delaware State.

April 17, 1784. ¶ PHILIP FRANCIS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN BOUTCHER, late of the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, properly attested, before the 19th day of May next. ¶

April 10, 1784. BENJAMIN BOUTCHER, Executor.

Philadelphia, April 15, 1784.

RAN away last evening, an indented Irish servant BOY, named DANIEL COLLINS, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has black curley hair; had on, when he went away, a grey cloth or green jacket, a pair of corduroy breeches, of an olive colour, his other clothes unknown. Whoever takes up said boy and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by PETER CONVERT, Tobacconist, living near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia. ¶

N. B. All masters of vessels are desired not to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) March 6.

Extract of a letter from Waſhington, dated January 23.

"The Indians lately took a lad, of the name of Cox, priſoner, at a ſtation in Kentuckey, called the Crab Orchard. The Indians were followed and overtaken; they mercileſsly murdered the boy; our people in purſuit made a priſoner of one of the enemy, without his receiving a wound. The ſavage on falling into our hands ſhewed all the ſigns of conſternation and deſpair; and a good uſe no doubt might have been made of his terror, by making a certain diſcovery what tribe of Indians had lately infeſted the Kentuckey path, in the wilderneſs: but imprudently one of the company gave him a Georgia parole; being no doubt provoked by the murder of the lad Cox. About the beginning of this month two men were killed on the waters of Salt-river, in Jefferſon county, one by the name of Archer, a perſon of ſome note in that country. The 16th inſtant 3 men, whoſe names are yet unknown, were found dead on the path near Cumberland river; it appeared that they were killed in their tent about two nights before; by ſome token left, 'tis believed to be done by Cherokees, or rather a banditti of that nation, ſettled below the Whirl on the Teneſee."

NEW-YORK, April 15.

The lamps are again burning at the entrance of the harbour of New-London, and will be continued in future.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

John M'Kinley, Henry Latimer, John Vining, and Thomas Rodney, Eſquires, are choſen to repreſent the Delaware State in the Congreſs of the United States.

Captain Stewart, in the ſchooner Rebecca, on his paſſage from Jamaica, fell in, on the 18th ult. with the ſhip Mercury, Capt. Taylor, of Briſtol.---She ſailed from Green-Iſland on the 11th, loaded with ſugar, for Briſtol, but had run on Jardin's reef. There was no perſon on board. It appeared that her log-book, which was on board, had been kept till the 13th; and on the 14th, it is ſuppoſed, ſhe ſtruck on the reef, and was abandoned by the crew. Her maſts were ſtanding, with ſome of her ſails looſe, though ſhe was then an entire wreck.

Monday ſe'nnight arrived in this city at the houſe of his Excellency the Miniſter of France, the Viſcount Laval Montmorency, Governor of Compeigne, on a tour through the United States; he will remain a few days in town, and continue his route to the northward.

The ſhip Matty, Captain Hunter, from Glaſgow; the ſhip William, Captain --------, from London; and a brig from the Weſt-Indies, are arrived at Norfolk, in Virginia.

The Speedy (Britiſh) packet, Capt. d'Auvergne, arrived at New-York, on Monday the 12th inſtant, in eight weeks and four days, from Falmouth.

The ſhip Friendſhip, Capt. M'Cadam, is arrived at Belfaſt from this port.

*** *A Public Examination* of Candidates for Degrees in *The Arts* and in *Medicine*, will be held in the Hall of the *Univerſity*, this morning, at *Ten o'Clock*.

Carliſle, April 10, 1784.

On Tueſday, the 6th inſtant, the Truſtees of Dickinſon College met at this place, and proceeded to the Epiſcopal Church, where an ingenious ſermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. John Black, on the influence of learning on the happineſs of ſociety, and the neceſſity of combining religion and learning, in order to derive from both the greateſt poſſible benefits.

After divine ſervice was ended, the Truſtees proceeded to the Court-houſe, where the buſineſs of the meeting was opened by a ſhort and well adapted ſpeech by his Excellency the Preſident of the ſtate (who is Preſident of the board of Truſtees) in which he unfolded the motives of thoſe gentlemen who had been moſt active in projecting the inſtitution, and pointed out the influence which ſuch a ſeminary of learning was calculated to have upon morals, manners and government.

The Truſtees, after examining the ſtate of their funds, and the moſt ſuitable ſpot for their College, proceeded to the election of the Rev. Dr. Charles Neſbit, of Montroſe, in Scotland, for the Principal of their College. The character of this gentleman has long ſtood high in his native country, for abilities, learning, and the moſt amiable qualities of the heart: His name was rendered peculiarly dear to the Truſtees, by the teſtimonies that were produced of his uniform attachment to the liberties and independence of America during the late war.

Mr. James Roſs was at the ſame time elected Profeſſor of the Latin and Greek Languages. This gentleman has taught both theſe languages in the town of Carliſle for ſeveral years, with uncommon ſucceſs and reputation. He had, at the time of his appointment, a ſchool under his care, which is now put under the direction of the Board of Truſtees.

During the ſeſſion of the Truſtees, a vacancy in the Board was filled by the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Nicholas Kirtz, Miniſter of the Lutheran Church, in York-Town.

After the Truſtees had finiſhed their buſineſs, an elegant entertainment was given to his Excellency the Preſident of the ſtate, and the other Members of the Board, at Mr. Pollock's tavern, by the principal gentlemen of the borough of Carliſle, who teſtified, in the ſtrongeſt manner, the pleaſure they felt in ſeeing ſo many gentlemen aſſembled from different parts of the ſtate, and ſolemnly confederating themſelves for the purpoſe of extending the empire of ſcience and religion throughout the weſtern parts of this new world.

We have the pleaſure of informing the public, that Mr. Roſs will continue to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, and that it is expected the other Profeſſors neceſſary for a College will be appointed at the next meeting of the Truſtees, which will be held on the laſt Tueſday of next September.

It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the healthineſs and pleaſant ſituation of the town of Carliſle, or of the ſober character of its inhabitants. It is only neceſſary to inform parents, that boarding may be had for their children, in reputable families, at a moderate price, and that the utmoſt attention will be paid to their morals and manners by two of the Truſtees, who have undertaken to ſuperintend the ſchool till the arrival of Dr. Neſbit.

TO-MORROW EVENING, the 22d of April, 1784,

AUCTION OF BOOKS,

WILL commence at BELL's BOOK-STORE, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, and will be continued for ſeveral Evenings ſucceſſively, when a conſiderable Variety of the moſt excellent Authors in ARTS, SCIENCES and ENTERTAINMENT, will be inſtantaneouſly ſold, or ſacrificed, according to the Taſte of the Company.

Hours of Sale, each evening, from ſeven to nine o'clock. Printed Catalogues of the Books to be had at the Place of Sale. §

Southwark Auction.

TO-MORROW,

The 22d of April, at Nine o'Clock, will commence the SALE of a very general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE:

And on SATURDAY, the 24th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, as uſual, will be ſold, a variety of houſhold furniture, claret in 2 and an half and 3 dozen caſes in perfect good order; alſo a few pipes genuine Madeira, ſweet oil in caſes, London porter, cheeſe, &c. &c. &c.

And in the AFTERNOON, at two o'clock, will commence the ſale of a very neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE; the particulars whereof will be publiſhed that morning by the Bellman.

April 21, 1784.

At the CITY VENDUE STORE,

At TEN o'CLOCK,

On FRIDAY next,

Will begin the SALE of

AVERY large Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, amongſt which are, Ozenbrigs, Ticklenburgs and Linens, to be ſold for the benefit of Underwriters.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

On SATURDAY, the 24th Inſtant,

At SEVEN o'CLOCK in the Evening,

Will be ſold at the COFFEE-HOUSE,

The Brig *SUSANNAH*,

With all her materials, as ſhe now lies at Warder's Wharff.

SHE is a fine Bermuda built veſſel, three years old. Inventory to be ſeen at the time and place of ſale, or at the Office of DONNALDSON and COX.

April 19. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On SATURDAY, the 24th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-houſe,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing 100 acres and the uſual allowance; bounded by lands of James Kennedy, Thomas Lunn, Arthur Latimore, and Lewis Morgan, ſituate in London Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, now in the tenure of Andrew Kennedy. On ſaid place are two tenements, one of which is a dwelling-houſe, and the other was formerly occupied as a ſtore, with an orchard of apple trees, &c.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1784.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1784.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE,

On SATURDAY,

The firſt of May next, at 7 o'Clock in the Evening,

A CERTAIN TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Rye townſhip, county of Cumberland, on the Juniata river, ſix miles from the river Suſquehanna, containing about 306 acres and 99 perches, bounded by lands of James Joſiah and Nathaniel Grimes. The above tract is ſurveyed and patented, but the patent not taken out. The title is indiſputable. For further particulars, apply to ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

By direction of the Supreme Executive Council,

PROPOSALS for the removal or deſtruction of the

Cheveaux de Frize

in the River Delaware, will be received, in writing, by the WARDENS of the Port of Philadelphia, at their Office in Front-ſtreet, a few doors below the Coffee-Houſe. April 19, 1784.

Town of Northumberland,

TO all Perſons entitled to a *Lot* or *Lots* of *Land* in the Town of NORTHUMBERLAND, in the County of Northumberland, in the State of Pennſylvania, in virtue of a certain Contract, entered into by William Patterſon and John Lowden, and who have not received Deeds for the ſame:

REUBEN HAINES, of the City of Philadelphia, hereby gives Notice, that he, as aſſignee of the aforeſaid Patterſon and Lowden, will attend at the houſe of Robert Martin, Eſquire, in the ſaid Town of Northumberland, from the 10th to the 30th day of June next, in order to execute Deeds of Conveyance of the ſaid Lots of Land, to all perſons who are entitled to receive the ſame, by virtue of the ſaid Contract, and according to the true intent and meaning thereof. §

THOSE perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for goods bought at his vendues, whoſe notes and accounts, &c. are due, are requeſted to make immediate payment (to prevent coſt) to Mr. ROBERT SHEWELL, of New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

April 21, 1784. § GILBERT RODMAN.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of May enſuing, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and two Tracts or Pieces of Land, lying contiguous, ſituate in the townſhip of Charleſtown, containing 104 acres; bounded by lands of Iſaac Morgan, Benjamin Thomas and Widow Bodley, a Public Houſe is there kept, known by the name of the Three Tons, late the eſtate of Elias Brown, but ſeized and taken in execution, by

Cheſter, April 9. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 6th day of May enſuing, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland, bounded by lands of David Lloyd, James Packer, James Benſon, and others. Late the eſtate of Joſeph Lloyd, but ſeized and taken in execution, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, April 9.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 7th day of May enſuing, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Pikeland, containing 130 acres, bounded by lands of Michael Holman, Joſeph Jones and others; late the eſtate of Caſper Fitting, but ſeized and taken in execution, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, April 9.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 8th day of May enſuing, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of excellent Land, containing 228 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Charleſtown; bounded by land of Patrick Anderſon, Eſq; Lewellin Davis, Philip Wrapp and others; late the eſtate of Henry Miller, but ſeized and taken in execution. by

Cheſter, April 9. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 10th day of May enſuing, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage, valuable Sawmill, and Tracts of Land and Marſh or Meadow Ground, containing 327 acres, or thereabouts, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley; bounded by lands of Harvey Lewis, James and John Winters, eſtate of John Morton, Eſq; deceaſed, and others; the arable land fertile, meadows good, the ſituation pleaſant and healthy; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Lewis Trimble, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, April 9.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Tueſday, the 11th day of May enſuing, at the houſe of Henry Hayes, in Darby, 16 acres of wood land, ſituate one mile from ſaid town; bounded by land of John Gruber and others. Likewiſe 20 acres of marſh, ſituate in Tinicum townſhip; bounded by lands of Philip Price, William Kerlin and others; late the eſtate of Joſeph Rudolph, but ſeized and taken in execution, by

Cheſter, April 9. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On SATURDAY, the 24th inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Joſeph Ruſh, Eſq; (the ſign of the Red Lyon) in New-Market-ſtreet, on Callowhill,

SUNDRY LOTS of GROUND, ſituate on the New-Market ſquare, on the north ſide of Margaretta-ſtreet, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, and on the weſt and eaſt ſides of Second-ſtreet continued.

Conditions of ſale and terms of payment will be made known on the day of ſale.

Plans of the above lots may be ſeen at Peter Miller's Office, in Third-ſtreet. § 1 w. TENCH FRANCIS.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from England and other parts of Europe, and to be ſold by the package or piece, by

PETER WIKOFF,

In Front-ſtreet, half way between Arch and Race-ſtreets, for caſh, bills of exchange, tobacco, treaſury intereſt notes, Mr. R. Morris's notes, or any good paper ſecurities, or on ſhort credit, on the moſt reaſonable terms that can be afforded, an aſſortment of GOODS, among which are,

IRISH linens of various ſorts and prices, olive coloured, drab and white corduroys, jeans, fuſtians, white and black gauzes of the moſt faſhionable kinds, dimities, bed bunts, counterpanes, Marſeilles quilting, ſuperfine broadcloths, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. nails, plain and flowered Queen's ware, ſorted in ſmall and large crates, ſuitable for families and ſtores, &c. &c. Tbc 2 m.

SEVERAL Gentlemen in *New-York*, *New-Jerſey* and *Pennſylvania*, who were Members of the late "*CORPORATION for the relief of the Widows and Children of* CLERGYMEN *in the* Communion *of the Church of England, in America*," intend to meet at BRUNSWICK, in the State of New-Jerſey, on Tueſday, the 12th day of May next, for the purpoſe of requeſting a Revival of the ſaid Corporation, which hath become extinct from their neglect of their annual meetings, neceſſarily occaſioned by the late war. The ſubſcriber, late Treaſurer to the ſaid Corporation, at the requeſt of the ſaid gentlemen, hereby gives this Public Notice of the ſaid intended meeting, to ſuch gentlemen as were Members of the ſaid Corporation, whoſe attendance at the time and place above mentioned is earneſtly requeſted.

April 19, 1784. SAMUEL POWEL.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, at the houſe of HENRY DILLS, in Mount-Bethel townſhip, on the 13th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Plantation and Tract of LAND, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, bounded by land of Richard Smith, Jacob Rymil and Henry Whiteman, and containing 100 acres, more or leſs, late the eſtate of John Scott, ſeized and taken in execution, by

Eaſton, April 10, 1784. § ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

MR. CLABEAU, Surgeon-dentiſt, begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen, that he cures every diſorder incident to the mouth, repairs defects, fixes obturatures artificial palates, both natural and artificial teeth, with the greateſt facility and in the moſt ſolid manner, which give a great eaſe of ſpeech and a youthful air.

The utility of the teeth, and the little care that is taken to preſerve them, is remarkable. The origin and formation of the teeth is the work of nature, but their preſervation depends generally on the aſſiſtance of an experienced dentiſt; tho' none of our members are of more utility, yet they are moſt neglected, while nothing is more agreeable than cleanlineſs, and principally that of the mouth. It is well known uncleanlineſs deſtroys them and gives a diſagreeable breath; on the other hand, the beauty of a fine ſet of teeth, when taken good care of, with the good effect of making the breath ſweet and agreeable, muſt have met every one's obſervation; all which may be attained with a little trouble, every morning cleanſing them with proper remedies and a little milk-warm water, which I recommend. In the mean time it will be neceſſary for perſons who have ſcales on their teeth, to have them cleaned by an experienced dentiſt. The following are the proper remedies for cleaning, whitening, and preſerving them, viz.

A box of tooth-powder 5s. A pot of dentifrice opiate 6s. A pot of dentifrice antiſcorbutic opiate 12s. Souveraine water for the above uſe, preventing many diſorders in the mouth, 15s. Dragon root, a piece 2/6. New invented tooth bruſh 2/6. A phial with a compoſition for eaſing the tooth-ache 7/6.

N. B. Every operation preformed on the moſt reaſonable terms, and teeth drawn gratis for the poor, at his apartment next door but one to the Coffee-houſe, in Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, February 24, 1784. §

Taunton IRON-WORKS for Sale.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the reſpective premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the days hereafter mentioned, if not diſpoſed of in the mean time by private contract.

On THURSDAY, the 20th of May next,

ALL thoſe valuable works called Taunton Iron-Works, together with the Saw-Mills, ſituate in Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, Weſt-Jerſey, conſiſting of

1ſt. A Furnace erected on a plan ſo as to caſt eighty tons of pig iron in a month.

2d. A Forge with three fires, adjoining the furnace, which has lately been repaired, and is now in excellent order.

3d. A Saw-Mill, newly erected, adjoining the above works, ſupplied by a never failing ſtream of water.

4th. One eighth part of another Saw-Mill, called Pricket's Saw-Mill, diſtant about one mile and a half from the above works.

The above works are diſtant 17 miles from Philadelphia, are well ſupplied by never failing ſtreams of water, and iron ore lies ſo near that a team may hawl three loads a day, and the metal is well known to equal, if not excel, any on the continent for making hollow ware, pig iron, and eſpecially cannon, of which ſufficient proof has been given. A large tract of wood, adjoining and belonging to the works, lies ſo near that a team may bring in ſix loads of coal in a day, and the expence of conveying iron to Philadelphia is but twelve ſhillings a ton, a navigable creek being near to the works, and contiguous to the whole is a good manſion houſe, with ſeveral houſes convenient for workmen.

On FRIDAY, the 21ſt of May next,

A Plantation, with an Air Furnace and Diſtillery erected thereon, pleaſantly ſituated near Mountholly, in the county of Burlington, containing about 200 acres of land, 40 of which are meadow, 30 woodland, and the whole under good fence.

On a pleaſant and eligible ſpot of the plantation has lately been built a good two ſtory houſe, conſiſting of four rooms on a floor, with a good detatched kitchen, convenient outhouſes and a barn.

It joins the Church of Mountholly. And from the goodneſs of the ſoil, and the pleaſantneſs of the country, is a moſt agreeable and commodious ſpot either to a perſon who would wiſh to retire from buſineſs, or to one who is inclined to follow the iron works, the air furnace being thought equal to any, having caſt two pair of ſix pound cannon in a day.

Twenty acres of cedar ſwamp, to ſupply the above plantation, will be ſold therewith.

The conditions of ſale will be made known at the different times of ſale, by THOMAS MAYBERRY. † *April 20.*

Adverti ſements omitted will be inſerted [illegible] week.

Pennſylvania State LOTTERY.

Eſtabliſhed by an Act of ASSEMBLY, paſſed the 15th of March, 1784.

The SCHEME of which is as follows,

CLASS THE FIRST.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	PRIZE of	1500	is	1500
1		1000		1000
4		500		2000
15		100		1500
40		50		2000
100		20		2000
2500		8		20,000
2661	prizes.			30,000
7330	blanks.	Carried to 4th Claſs		10,000
10,000	Tickets, at Four Dollars.			40,000

CLASS THE SECOND.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	PRIZE of	2500	is	2500
1		1500		1500
2		1000		2000
4		500		2000
20		100		2000
50		50		2500
125		20		2500
2500		12		30,000
2703	prizes.			45,000
7297	blanks.	Carried to 4th Claſs		15,000
10,000	Tickets, at Six Dollars,			60,000

CLASS THE THIRD.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	PRIZE of	3500	is	3500
2		2000		4000
3		1000		3000
6		500		3000
30		100		3000
70		50		3500
2500		16		40,000
2612	prizes.			60,000
7388	blanks.	Carried to 4th Claſs		20,000
10,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			80,000

CLASS THE FOURTH.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	PRIZE of	15,000	is	15,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		8000		8,000
2		5000		10,000
4		3000		12,000
6		1000		6,000
40		500		20,000
150		100		15,000
350		50		17,500
1260		25		31,500
1815	prizes.			145,000
8185	blanks.			
10,000	Tickets, at Ten Dollars,			100,000
	Brought from the 1ſt Claſs,			10,000
	Ditto 2d Claſs,			15,000
	Ditto 3d Claſs,			20,000
				145,000

All Prizes are ſubject to a Deduction of 15 per Cent.

The law directs, that "*the tickets in the reſpective claſſes ſhall be ſold for ready money and not otherwiſe*," and the money lodged in the Bank, out of which the fortunate tickets will be paid as ſoon as their numbers ſhall be publiſhed. Every adventurer in a claſs has the right of preemption of the ſame number in the ſucceeding claſs, provided he applies for it within ſix weeks from the time the fortunate numbers of the preceding claſs ſhall have been publiſhed in the news-papers, after which ſuch as remain will be diſpoſed of to the firſt appliers.

The many very valuable Prizes, particularly thoſe of FIFTEEN THOUSAND, TEN THOUSAND, EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS, &c. in this lottery, will no doubt be a ſufficient inducement for perſons ſpeedily to become adventurers, and thereby enable the Managers to draw the firſt claſs in a ſhort time, of which thoſe who live at a diſtance will pleaſe to take notice, leſt they be diſappointed.

It is epected that the Firſt Claſs will be drawn in the firſt week in June next.

Tickets are now ready for ſale at the STATE LOTTERY OFFICE, on the north ſide of Arch-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the Friends Burial-ground.

To the Officers of the *old* Pennſylvania line, who claim lands granted them in virtue of the King of England's proclamation of October 7, 1763, and ſurveyed in Virginia by the late General William Thompſon, appointed Deputy Surveyor for that buſineſs.

AT a meeting of a number of ſaid officers on the 18th of March, it was unanimouſly agreed to proſecute their claims in ſuch a manner as ſhould be deemed moſt expedient, at a general meeting of the officers, which is appointed to be held in Philadelphia on Monday, the 24th of May next, at the ſign of the Coneſtogoe Waggon, in Market-ſtreet. The propriety of preſenting a memorial to the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania at their next ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of ſtating their claims to that Houſe, and praying their appointment of an agent to lay the ſame before Congreſs, and to ſolicit an hearing and determination of their ſuit, agreeable to the ninth article of the Confederation, will then be taken into conſideration.

As it will be requiſite to provide a fund for that purpoſe, every officer who is deſirous to proſecute his claim, is hereby called upon to appear at that meeting, by himſelf or agent, and to furniſh his quota of the expences that may be deemed neceſſary, without which they will unavoidably be deprived of the well-earned reward of their ſervices.

Signed, by Order of the Officers met,

April 22, 1784. SAMUEL MILES, Chairman.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD Wholeſale or Retail, by

GILBERT RODMAN,

At his STORE, in Front and Water-ſtreets, near the Draw-bridge,---A very extenſive Aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.

Among which are,-----

THREE-PENNY, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 20d. 24d. 30d. nails,
2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. trunk ditto.
2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. clout ditto,
4d. 5d. ſcupper ditto,
2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. ſprigs,
5d. 6d. 8d, 10d. 12d. 14d. 16d. ounce tacks,
Hob nails, pump ditto,
Tenters,
Braſs knob locks,
Ditto ring ditto,
Drawback ditto,
Secret, common and ſhackle padlocks,
Bellows,
Plain iron candleſticks,
Poliſhed ſteel ditto,
Warming pans,
Copper and iron tea-kettles,
Braſs and iron chafing-diſhes,
Cow bells,
Braſs knockers with guards,
Iron ditto,
Square box coffee-mills,
Iron ditto,
Saſh pullies and cord,
Box iron ſtands,
Awl haſts, gimblets,
Shoemakers, ſaddlers, carpenters and rivetting hammers,
Augers, from half inch to two inches,
Braſs knob latches,
Braſs ring ditto,
Marking-irons,
Cork-drawers,
Files of all kinds,
Wire, wood and ſteel rat-traps,
Wire and wood mouſe ditto,
Curry combs and horſe bruſhes,
Coffin nails,
H. and HL. hinges,
Cheſt, deſk and table ditto,
Scale beams, ſteelyards, braſs ſcale diſhes and ſetts of braſs weights,
Gridirons, jacks for roaſting,
Bung-borers,
Blackſmiths anvils, vizes, ſledges and hammers,
Center bits,
Carpenters and ſhoemakers pinchers,
Compaſſes,
Braſs kettles,
Thumb latches,
Taylors preſſing irons, ſad ditto,
Maſons hammers and trowels,
Round and flat bolts,
Flat and round head ſcrews, from half inch to 3 inches,
Cuttaeu knives,
Pruning ditto,
Barlow penknives,
Table knives and forks,
Carving and chopping knives,
Butchers ditto, with caſes,
Shoemakers and oyſter ditto,
Razors,
Butchers ſteels,
Womens ſciſſars,
Mens ſteel thimbles,
Womens braſs ditto,
Handles and eſcutcheons for drawers, deſk ſetts ditto,
Chimney hooks,
Lifting handles,
Table catches,
Sconces,
Gun flints,
Two feet rules,
Sliding gunters,
Size ſticks,
Gunter's two feet ſcales,
Shoe buckles,
Snuffers,
Coffin furniture with lace, letters and figures,
Plated ſpurs,
Key ſwivels,
Gun hammers and ſcrews,
Curling and pinching irons,
Sugar nippers,
Hand vizes,
Awl blades,
Cupboard and cheſt locks,
Inſtrument caſes,
Spades and ſhovels,
Fowling-pieces,
Gun barrels and locks,
Shovels and tongs,
Plaiſtering trowels,
Hay and ſtraw knives,
Lathing hatchets,
Carpenters hatchets and adzes,
Stock locks,
Snuff and tobacco boxes,
Japan'd pint and quart jacks,
Bottle ſtands,
Bread trays,
Hand, pannel, tenon, ſaſh, mill, pit and croſſcut ſaws,
Plane irons,
Chiſſels and gouges,
Drawing and curriers knives,
Diaper and ſtraining web,
Painting bruſhes,
Speaking trumpets,
Horſe-whips,
Painters knives,
Glaizers diamonds,
Stirrup-irons,
Snaffle bitts,
Girth buckles,
Fiſh-hooks,
Horn combs,
Japan'd knockers,
Pewter diſhes, plates, baſons and ſpoons,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, window glaſs,
20 by 14, 19 by 13, 18 by 12, ſquares of glaſs,
Crates of window-glaſs,
Painters colours,
Chalk, whiting, &c. &c.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN BOLTON, late of Cheſter town, Kent county, Maryland, deceaſed, on THURSDAY, the 20th of May next, the following LOTS and Improvements, viz.

A Lot fronting on Queen and Fiſh-ſtreets, on which is a large convenient dwelling-houſe, with an entry, and two large rooms below and three above, and a ſtore-houſe, with cellars under each, kitchen, waſh-houſe, milk-houſe, ſtable, and garden with ſeveral fruit trees in it, a back yard paved with brick, and a pump of water at the door. This place has been occupied as a ſtand for mercantile buſineſs many years.

A Lot fronting on Fiſh-ſtreet, on which are two ſmall tenements.

A Lot on Front-ſtreet, well ſituated for mercantile buſineſs, and will admit of conſiderable improvements, viz. a wharff, ſtores, &c.

Two Lots, one fronting on Queen the other on Calvert-ſtreet.

Three Lots adjoining the town, which may be improved to great advantage, as they lie near the ground where WASHINGTON COLLEGE is now building.

Alſo, an excellent Meadow Lot, now under fence, and in graſs.

Attendance will be given and the terms made known, on the day of ſale, by THOMAS M'CLUER, Executor.

Cheſter Town, April 2, 1784.

All perſons having juſt demands againſt the above eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment. ‡ 7/6 tbc 6 w.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Donegal township, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant MAN, named JAMES M'COWN, about 5 feet 10 inches high, was born in the north of Ireland, and imported from Derry to Philadelphia in the ſhip Mary laſt fall; he is about 25 years of age, of a ſwarthy complexion, wears his own hair cut ſhort, a little inclining to curl, much pitted with the ſmall pox, round ſhouldered; had on and took with him, a blue broad cloth coat, with long ſkirts, alſo another cloth coloured ditto, black jacket and breeches, with a double row of buttons on the breaſt of the jacket, two pair ribbed worſted ſtockings, and ſeveral pair of yarn ditto, a pair of large ſquare braſs buckles, and ſeveral linen ſhirts. It is ſuppoſed he will attempt to get on board ſome veſſel, as he is fond of a ſeafaring life. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and other reaſonable charges, paid by me

¶ ANDREW BOGGS.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

To be ſold by public vendue,

On Saturday, the 24th day of April inſt. on the premiſes,

A SMALL PLANTATION, ſituate on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, near Perkioming-creek, exactly 24 miles diſtant from the city, containing fifty-four acres of land, 40 acres are cleared, part freſh, of the beſt quality, under good fence, the remainder woodland and contains a large quantity of choice young timber. There are on the premiſes a ſmall ſtone houſe, ſmith's ſhop, log ſtables, two wells of conſtant water, and a ſmall bearing orchard. The ſituation is ſuitable for public buſineſs; one half the purchaſe-money will be expected as ſoon as the deed is executed, and Fifty Pounds a year without intereſt till the whole is paid. The ſale to begin at three o'clock in the afternoon, when attendance will be given by

¶ WILLIAM CURRIE, junior.

To be SOLD by public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY the 28th inſt. at 12 o'clock at noon, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, in Philadelphia,

TWO PLANTATIONS in the townſhip of Downs, Cumberland county, and Sate of New-Jerſey.

No. 1. Containing 162 acres of land and marſh on Delaware river; about 70 acres of which are upland of an excellent quality, either for grain or graſs, being a rich black ſoil, near 40 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, about 30 acres of good woodland, the remaining 92 acres are exceeding good ſalt meadow, either for mowing or paſture, and divided by ditches into ſeveral lots, and will ſupport 30 head of cattle ſummer and winter, has a fine range for hogs, and good fowling and fiſhing of different ſorts. There is on ſaid place, a frame houſe, 30 feet by 16, two rooms on a floor, well covered with cedar; a good apple and peach orchard, and other fruit trees of different kinds. Is is about 12 miles from Cumberland Court-houſe, and about 55 miles by land from Philadelphia. Now in the tenure of Theoſolla Lennox.

No. 2. A PLANTATION of 110 acres of land and marſh, much of the ſame quality as the above, and two miles nearer Philadelphia and Cumberland Court-houſe, 80 acres of it are upland, 50 of which are good woodland, 30 acres cleared and under good fence, with a new hewed log houſe, and ſome fruit trees thereon; the remaining 30 acres are fine ſalt meadow. It is ſituate very near a landing on Nantuxet creek, where veſſels of burthen conſtanly load with lumber and produce for Philadelphia market, and is a good ſtand for a ſhop-keeper, now in poſſeſſion of William Low, Eſquire. An indiſputable title to each will be given. Part of the purchaſe money being paid down, time will be given for the reſidue, or European or Weſt-India goods will be taken in lieu thereof. For further particulars enquire of DAVID BOWEN, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, ſix doors above Market-ſtreet; of ELIJAH BROWN, at his office in Cheſnut-ſtreet, two doors from Front ſtreet, Philadelphia, or of WILLIAM LOW, Eſq; on the laſt mentioned premiſes.

§ ARTHUR ST. CLAIR & Co. Auctioneers.

Philadelphia county, April 10, 1784.

THE MILITIA of the county of Philadelphia will pleaſe to take NOTICE, that they are to meet and exerciſe under their reſpective officers, viz.

In Companies, on the 19th and 26th of April,
First Battalion, on the 3d of May,
Second Ditto, on the 4th of Ditto,
Third Ditto, on the 5th of Ditto,
Fourth Ditto, on the 6th of Ditto,
Fifth Ditto, on the 7th of Ditto,
Sixth Ditto, on the 10th of Ditto,
Seventh Ditto, on the 11th of Ditto,

The Troop of Horſe will meet the Second Battalion, commanded by Col. Holegate, the 4th of May, at Germantown.

WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant of the County of Philadelphia.

N. B. It is expected that thoſe Officers that have not made their returns of Delinquents for the laſt muſter days will do the ſame, without delay. WILL. COATS, Lieut. C. P.

Wilmington and *Cheſter* Stage.

WILL next Monday, the 19th inſtant, begin to ſet off every *Monday, Wedneſday* and *Friday* mornings, preciſely at nine o'clock, from the George Inn at the corner of Second and Arch ſtreets; dine at the Widow Withy's at Cheſter; then proceed to the Indian King at Wilmington, and return to Philadelphia next day.

Price one dollar to Cheſter, and twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence to Wilmington. All baggage exceeding fourteen pounds to pay in proportion to 150 weight to a paſſenger.

The proprietors take this opportunity to return thanks to their cuſtomers, and to aſſure them they ſhall endeavour to merit a continuance of their favours. ¶

Philad. April 12. MICHAEL DENNISON, and Co.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOSEPH AUSTIN, late of the townſhip of Abington, deceaſed,

ONE hundred acres of LAND, well ſituated on the old York road, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and bounding near half a mile on ſaid road, the eaſterly ſide thereof, on which are a ſtone dwelling houſe, one ſtory high, two rooms on the lower floor, and a log kithen adjoining, a log barn, &c. There are about 12 acres of mowable meadow, and at leaſt half as much more may eaſily be made, and chiefly watered by a never failing ſtream that runs through the land, together with many other ſtreams and ſprings that riſe thereon; the quantity of cleared land is not certainly known, but there are upwards of 30 acres of woodland, on ſome of which is very good timber for immediate uſe, as well as a conſiderable quantity of young thriving timber. It is conveniently ſituated to two different places of worſhip, as alſo to griſt-mills and lime-kilns. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be acquainted with the terms, by applying to SUSANNA AUSTIN, Executrix, near the premiſes, or to THOMAS AUSTIN, Executor, in the Manor of Moreland.

N. B. The purchaſer may have immediate poſſeſſion. §

TO BE SOLD,

TWENTY acres of improved LAND, about four miles from the city, lying on a lane leading from the Wiſſahickon road to a public landing on Schuylkill, of which it has a privilege. There are on the premiſes, a good two ſtory brick houſe, a pump, a convenient barn and ſtables, an excellent orchard of near 200 trees, chiefly grafted, a variety of early and other cherry-trees, pears, raſberries and other fruit, all in their prime, a good garden, with a large quantity of aſparagus beds, and the whole in good order. For terms, apply to

Feb. 25. § JOHN BISSELL, in Third-ſtreet.

WHEREAS my wife JANE MILAM, has eloped from me without juſt cauſe, ſhe having married another in my abſence; this is to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. § April 5, 1784. JOSEPH MILAM.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1784. THE NUMB. 2812.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1784.

MILES and MORGAN

Have for sale, at their store in Second-street, next door to Michael Hillegas, Esq; and opposite to the store lately occupied by Morgan and Baker, and at their distillery in Moravian alley,

PHILADELPHIA Rum of the best quality, by the quantity or single hogshead; also molasses by the hogshead. They have likewise at their said store a neat assortment of BAR-IRON of the first quality, and castings of different kinds.

They mean to keep a constant supply of the above articles, where merchants, city and country retailers and black-smiths may be furnished, on the most reasonable terms. t f.

FOR SALE, wholesale and retail, by

JOHN MORRELL,

At his ware-house, in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets, a large and neat assortment of blue painted, enamelled and plain

QUEEN's WARE

In crates and hogsheads,

GLASS WARE & CHINA in boxes,

Taylor and Son's 8 by 10 and 7 by 9

WINDOW GLASS.

He likewise re-packs and assorts crates and boxes of ware agreeable to orders, on the shortest notice.

SHERRY WINES,

Of the first Quality, to be sold by the Quantity, single Pipe or Quarter Cask, by

GEORGE MEADE. §

Marine Office of the United States, April 16, 1784.

THE public are hereby informed, that on the 18th day of June next, will be sold, by public vendue, at the town of Baltimore, the Continental Ship GENERAL WASHINGTON, lately employed as a Public Packet, with her Materials, Guns, and Stores, agreeable to an inventory which will be exhibited at the place of sale. A person will be appointed to attend the sale, who will deliver possession to the purchaser, on being paid the sum she shall be struck off at.

According to the form and effect of an act of the United States in Congress assembled, of the 8th instant, Loan-office certificates, or certificates for other liquidated debts due from the United States, will be received in payment.

By order of the Agent of Marine,
JAMES READ, Secretary.

TO BE LETT,

For the *Summer Season*, or for one year, and may be entered upon immediately,

THAT large and commodious MANSION HOUSE, with proper out houses, belonging to the subscriber, situate at the FALLS OF *Schuylkill*, and commanding a grand and extensive prospect of the river and many adjacent country seats. A proportion of pasture and meadow, or the whole of a small farm, may be had with the house. For terms apply to ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Esq; at the City Vendue Store, Philadelphia, or to Mr. JOHN VANDEREN, near the premises.

† WILLIAM SMITH.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 13th day of May ensuing, on the premises, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, situate in the township of New Garden, bounded by lands of Thompson Parker, James Millhouse and others; thereon may be made a large proportion of excellent watered meadow. Late the estate of Benjamin Sharp, but seized and taken in execution, by

Chester, April 9, WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 14th day of May ensuing, on the premises, a Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in the township of West Fallowfield, containing 200 acres, bounded by lands of John Watson, William Noble and others. Late the estate of William Vogan, but seized and taken in execution, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, April 9.

To be SOLD by public Sale,

On SATURDAY, the 22d day of May next, at the house of MARK FAIR, in Robeson township, Berks county,

A TRACT of WOOD LAND in said township, containing 300 acres or upwards, the said lands can be improved, and a good plantation made thereon, or suit well for a forge or furnace, as the same is exceeding well stocked with timber. Attendance will be given, by DANIEL LEVAN & Company.

Reading, April 12, 1784 †

BY direction of the last Will and Testament of John Eunuch, late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased, will be sold by public vendue, on the premises, on the 13th day of May next, a MERCHANT MILL, in tolerable repair, with a lot of Ground thereto belonging; the Mill has two pair of stones, one of which are excellent French burrs, the bolting, hoisting and a fan all go by water, the situation about the middle of Kent county, aforesaid, the richest and healthiest part of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in an excellent wheat country, a good stand for a Store and water carriage from the Mill door to Baltimore, Head of Elk, Back Creek, &c. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock, when due attendance will be given, and the payments made easy to the purchaser, by ST. LEGER EVERITT, RAISIN GALE, and ISAAC PERKINS, Trustees. ¶

To be SOLD, at Private Sale,

A SNUFF MILL and Geers, frame Stable and the remainder part of the unexpired term of a Lease, for the lot of Ground whereon the mill and stables are erected, situate on the south side of Vine-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, the rent for which is Eight Spanish milled Dollars per annum and taxes, the mill and geers are in the best order, the greatest part of the works were new made last summer, the stable is new and fitted for six horses. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises and know the terms, by applying to Mr. George Rigener, at the late Widow Brown's house, in Second-street, the fifth door above Vine-street.

N. B. The purchaser giving security if required, and paying interest may have credit for the purchase money. ¶

Just imported in the last vessels from England and other parts of Europe, and to be sold by the package or piece, by

PETER WIKOFF,

In Front-street, half way between Arch and Race-streets, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, treasury interest notes, Mr. R. Morris's notes, or any good paper securities, or on short credit, on the most reasonable terms that can be afforded, an assortment of GOODS, among which are,

IRISH linens of various sorts and prices, olive coloured, drab and white corduroys, jeans, fustians; white and black gauzes of the most fashionable kinds, dimities, bed bunts, counterpanes, Marseilles quilting, superfine broadcloths, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. nails, plain and flowered Queen's ware, sorted in small and large crates, suitable for families and stores, &c. &c. Tho 2 m.

SEVERAL Gentlemen in *New-York, New-Jersey* and *Pennsylvania*, who were Members of the late "*CORPORATION for the relief of the Widows and Children of* CLERGYMEN *in the Communion of the Church of England, in America*," intend to meet at BRUNSWICK, in the State of New-Jersey, on Tuesday, the 12th day of May next, for the purpose of requesting a Revival of the said Corporation, which hath become extinct from their neglect of their annual meetings, necessarily occasioned by the late war. The subscriber, late Treasurer to the said Corporation, at the request of the said gentlemen, hereby gives this Public Notice of the said intended meeting, to such gentlemen as were Members of the said Corporation, whose attendance at the time and place above mentioned is earnestly requested.

April 19, 1784. SAMUEL POWEL.

Town of Northumberland,

TO all Persons entitled to a *Lot* or *Lots* of *Land* in the Town of NORTHUMBERLAND, in the County of Northumberland, in the State of Pennsylvania, in virtue of a certain Contract, entered into by William Patterson and John Lowden, and who have not received Deeds for the same:

REUBEN HAINES, of the City of Philadelphia, hereby gives Notice, that he, as assignee of the aforesaid Patterson and Lowden, will attend at the house of Robert Martin, Esquire, in the said Town of Northumberland, from the 10th to the 30th day of June next, in order to execute Deeds of Conveyance of the said Lots of Land, to all persons who are entitled to receive the same, by virtue of the said Contract, and according to the true intent and meaning thereof. ¶

THOSE persons indebted to the subscriber for goods bought at his vendues, whose notes and accounts, &c. are due, are requested to make immediate payment (to prevent cost) to Mr. ROBERT SHEWELL, of New-Britain township, Bucks county, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

April 21, 1784. § GILBERT RODMAN.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 5th day of May ensuing, on the premises, a Messuage and two Tracts or Pieces of Land, lying contiguous, situate in the township of Charlestown, containing 104 acres; bounded by lands of Isaac Morgan, Benjamin Thomas and Widow Bodley, a Public House is there kept, known by the name of the Three Tons, late the estate of Elias Brown, but seized and taken in execution, by

Chester, April 9. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 6th day of May ensuing, on the premises, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, situate in the township of Uwchland, bounded by lands of David Lloyd, James Packer, James Benson, and others. Late the estate of Joseph Lloyd, but seized and taken in execution, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, April 9.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 7th day of May ensuing, on the premises, a Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in the township of Pikeland, containing 130 acres, bounded by lands of Michael Holman, Joseph Jones and others; late the estate of Casper Fitting, but seized and taken in execution, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, April 9.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 8th day of May ensuing, on the premises, a Messuage and Tract of excellent Land, containing 228 acres, situate in the township of Charlestown; bounded by land of Patrick Anderson, Esq. Lewellin Davis, Philip Wrapp and others; late the estate of Henry Miller, but seized and taken in execution, by

Chester, April 9. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 10th day of May ensuing, on the premises, a Messuage, valuable Sawmill, and Tracts of Land and Marsh or Meadow Ground, containing 327 acres, or thereabouts, situate in the township of Ridley; bounded by lands of Harvey Lewis, James and John Winters, estate of John Morton, Esq; deceased, and others; the arable land fertile, meadows good, the situation pleasant and healthy; seized and taken in execution as the estate of Lewis Trimble, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, April 9.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Tuesday, the 11th day of May ensuing, at the house of Henry Hayes, in Darby, 16 acres of wood land, situate one mile from said town; bounded by land of John Gruber and others. Likewise 20 acres of marsh, situate in Tinicum township; bounded by lands of Philip Price, William Kerlin and others; late the estate of Joseph Rudolph, but seized and taken in execution, by

Chester, April 9. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY healthy NEGROE WENCH, 18 years of age. Enquire of the subscriber, near Christiana ferry, New-Castle county, Delaware State.

April 17, 1784. ¶ PHILIP FRANCIS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN BOUTCHER, late of the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, properly attested, before the 19th day of May next. ¶

April 10, 1784. BENJAMIN BOUTCHER, Executor.

CALEB FOULKE

Has just imported, in the Fortune, Captain Haydon, from London, and now opening, at his store in Market-street, near Fourth-street,

A GENERAL Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms. §

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public SALE, at the house of HENRY DILLS, in Mount-Bethel township, on the 13th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Plantation and Tract of LAND, situate in said township, bounded by land of Richard Smith, Jacob Rymil and Henry Whiteman, and containing 100 acres, more or less, late the estate of John Scott, seized and taken in execution, by

Easton, April 10, 1784. § ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

MR. CLABEAU, Surgeon-dentist, begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen, that he cures every disorder incident to the mouth, repairs defects, fixes obturatures artificial palates, both natural and artificial teeth, with the greatest facility and in the most solid manner, which give a great ease of speech and a youthful air.

The utility of the teeth, and the little care that is taken to preserve them, is remarkable. The origin and formation of the teeth is the work of nature, but their preservation depends generally on the assistance of an experienced dentist; tho' none of our members are of more utility, yet they are most neglected, while nothing is more agreeable than cleanliness, and principally that of the mouth. It is well known uncleanliness destroys them and gives a disagreeable breath; on the other hand, the beauty of a fine set of teeth, when taken good care of, with the good effect of making the breath sweet and agreeable, must have met every one's observation; all which may be attained with a little trouble, every morning cleansing them with proper remedies and a little milk-warm water, which I recommend. In the mean time it will be necessary for persons who have scales on their teeth, to have them cleaned by an experienced dentist. The following are the proper remedies for cleaning, whitening, and preserving them, viz.

A box of tooth-powder 5s. A pot of dentifrice opiate 6s. A pot of dentifrice antiscorbutic opiate 12s. Souveraine water for the above use, preventing many disorders in the mouth, 15s. Dragon root, a piece 2s6. New invented tooth brush 2s6. A phial with a composition for easing the tooth-ache 7s6.

N. B. Every operation preformed on the most reasonable terms, and teeth drawn gratis for the poor, at his apartment next door but one to the Coffee-house, in Market-street.

Philadelphia, February 24, 1784. §

Taunton IRON-WORKS for Sale.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the respective premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the days hereafter mentioned, if not disposed of in the mean time by private contract.

On THURSDAY, the 20th of May next,

ALL those valuable works called Taunton Iron-Works, together with the Saw-Mills, situate in Evesham township, Burlington county, West-Jersey, consisting of

1st. A Furnace erected on a plan so as to cast eighty tons of pig iron in a month.

2d. A Forge with three fires, adjoining the furnace, which has lately been repaired, and is now in excellent order.

3d. A Saw-Mill, newly erected, adjoining the above works, supplied by a never failing stream of water.

4th. One eighth part of another Saw-Mill, called Pricket's Saw-Mill, distant about one mile and a half from the above works.

The above works are distant 17 miles from Philadelphia, are well supplied by never failing streams of water, and iron ore lies so near that a team may hawl three loads a day, and the metal is well known to equal, if not excel, any on the continent for making hollow ware, pig iron, and especially cannon, of which sufficient proof has been given. A large tract of wood, adjoining and belonging to the works, lies so near that a team may bring in six loads of coal in a day, and the expence of conveying iron to Philadelphia is but twelve shillings a ton, a navigable creek being near to the works, and contiguous to the whole is a good mansion house, with several houses convenient for workmen.

On FRIDAY, the 21st of May next,

A Plantation, with an Air Furnace and Distillery erected thereon, pleasantly situated near Mountholly, in the county of Burlington, containing about 200 acres of land, 40 of which are meadow, 30 woodland, and the whole under good fence.

On a pleasant and eligible spot of the plantation has lately been built a good two story house, consisting of four rooms on a floor, with a good detatched kitchen, convenient outhouses and a barn.

It joins the Church of Mountholly. And from the goodness of the soil, and the pleasantness of the country, is a most agreeable and commodious spot either to a person who would wish to retire from business, or to one who is inclined to follow the iron works, the air furnace being thought equal to any, having cast two pair of six pound cannon in a day.

Twenty acres of cedar swamp, to supply the above plantation, will be sold therewith.

The conditions of sale will be made known at the different times of sale, by THOMAS MAYBERRY. † *April 20.*

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Greenwich township, Sussex county, West New-Jersey, on the night of the 5th day of March last, a Negroe Man, named DICK, of a yellow complexion, thick lips, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; the fingers of his right hand are bent so that he cannot straighten them. Had on, and took away with him, a blue cloth coat with white lining, old buckskin breeches, a pair of striped cotton overalls, a new linsey jacket not milled, and an old wool hat. The said Negroe lately belonged to Thomas Ruckman, in Mount-Bethel, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, but now to the subscriber. It has been reported since he went away that he passes for a free Negroe. All persons are hereby forbid to harbour or employ him. It is supposed that said Dick is harboured in or about Easton. Whoever takes up said Negroe and secures him in any county goal, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by

April 17, 1784. § THOMAS BARBER.

Meſſieurs HALL *and* SELLERS,

A FEW weeks ſince you publiſhed in your Gazette ſome remarks of mine on one of the pieces, which have lately appeared with much parade in the weekly prints, ſigned *One of the Majority*. Among many groſs errors, in facts of the moſt ſimple nature, and within the reach of multitudes, I pointed out ſeveral that occurred within the compaſs of a few lines, relating to the proceedings of the firſt General Aſſembly after the late revolution. To theſe corrections, this author, whoſe eſſays form a laboured apology for the new model of conſtitution, by him and his aſſociates in the Council of Cenſors, obtruded upon our conſideration, has ſubmitted. Nevertheleſs, he demands full credit for every aſſertion, which has not been particularly diſproved. How he can depend on the public confidence, after ſuch departures from truth as I have pointed out, and upon ſubjects concerning which it was ſcandalous in one who undertook to inform his fellow-citizens to be miſtaken, I leave to your readers to judge. Whether his miſrepreſentation proceeded from negligence or deſign, the people will be cautious how they receive any thing from him. It is therefore leſs neceſſary, that his manifold blunders and miſtakes ſhould be traced out and expoſed. Yet as the reaſonings of this writer upon a moſt important part of our conſtitution, are ſuch as may bewilder ſome good citizens, whoſe own ſagacity, unaſſiſted by the comments or others, may not be ſufficient to detect his ſophiſtry, I beg leave to offer to the people at large, through the channel of your extenſive news-paper, a few obſervations thereon. To one ſhort paragraph, without dwelling on any thing elſe, ſhall my objections be confined, leſt I treſpaſs on the attention of the public, and exceed the ſpace you can afford me.

The paragraph alluded to is entituled thus, "Upon the dependence of the Judges, eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution of Pennſylvania." To enable the reader to comprehend this ſubject, it will be proper to repeat the twenty-third article. "The Judges of the Supreme Court ſhall have fixed ſalaries, be commiſſioned for ſeven years only, though capable of re-appointment at the end of that term, but removeable for miſbehaviour at any time, by the General Aſſembly: They ſhall not be allowed to ſit in the Continental Congreſs, Executive Council, or General Aſſembly, nor to hold any other office, civil or military, nor to take fees, nor perquiſites of any kind."

This writer finds fault with the dependence of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court upon the executive branch of government, from the renewal of their commiſſions, once every ſeven years. Whether a commiſſion during good behaviour to theſe important officers of the ſtate would not be better, I ſhall not at preſent enquire. It is a point, upon which ingenious men may very honeſtly divide. Certainly, this more permanent commiſſion, taken with another arrangement which the twelve Cenſors propoſe, viz. "That the Judges ſhould be liable to be diſmiſſed from office by the Chief Magiſtrate upon the joint addreſs of a legiſlative body, compoſed of two Houſes," would not improve the ſtability and independence of the Bench, till the diſparity in ranks and the contrariety of intereſts ariſing thereon, takes place in this country, to create that balance in government, which an hereditary nobility eſtabliſhes. A ſecond branch in Aſſembly, circumſtanced as we are, would perhaps but enable the prevailing faction in the Legiſlature to over-bear the executive the more powerfully, eſpecially if it were aided by another alteration propoſed, "That the Repreſentatives of the people in the Legiſlature might ſit as many years as their conſtituents would chooſe them." In preſent circumſtances, ſuch a board as the Council muſt be able to aſſign very ſubſtantial reaſons for refuſing a new commiſſion to the Judge, who had filled his ſeat with ability and propriety: And there might be concluſive ground to ſupercede, although miſbehaviour in office could not be alledged. Old age, inſanity, or miſconduct as a man, utterly inconſiſtent with this important ſtation, I juſt hint. If an Alderman of a corporate city be not removeable, but upon conviction of mal-feaſance in office, the inconvenience is leſs in a magiſtracy of inferior truſt, and wherein he has ſeveral others aſſociated with him.

Paſſing from this point, we come to the author's ſecond objection. He aſſerts, that it belongs to the General Aſſembly to enquire and determine concerning alledged miſbehaviour in a Judge of this Court, in order to remove him. To be ſure, if this were really the caſe, his ſtrong cenſures of the twenty-third article would be juſtified in their fulleſt extent; for ſcarcely could any characters in the ſtate be leſs independent than theſe, whom the authors of our conſtitution, by a variety of reſerves and cautions, have anxiouſly endeavoured to diveſt of all bias. What indeed would fixed and permanent ſalaries avail them, if a body conſiſting of more than ſeventy men, poſſeſſing and exerciſing the large power of declaring law, ſhould ſit as a court upon one of theſe magiſtrates, when charged criminally. The Juſtices of the inferior Courts of Common Pleas, whoſe commiſſions depend on the pleaſure of the Council, are certainly upon more ſtable footing, as the Aſſembly can pretend no right to try them. I flatly deny this conſtruction to be juſt. It is neither neceſſary to give operation to the words, nor would they warrant ſuch an authority in the Houſe. In the article immediately preceding, the General Aſſembly is empowered to impeach, that is, to accuſe all officers, whether judicial or executive, in order to trial for mal-adminiſtration before the Council; ſo that this ſoleciſm of the Legiſlature ſitting in judgment is precluded. It is remarkable, that the advocates for a ſimilar authority in our Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, to try Juſtices of the Peace for miſconduct in office, when hard preſſed by their adverſaries in opinion, reſorted to and relied upon the omiſſion of a comma in printing the twenty-ſecond article, to ſupport this juriſdiction. Thus do men, who are a drowning, catch at ſtraws. This article at large runs as follows:

"Every officer of the ſtate, whether judicial or executive, ſhall "be liable to be impeached by the General Aſſembly, either "when in office or after his removal, for mal-adminiſtration. "All impeachments to be before the Council, who ſhall hear "and determine the ſame."

It is evident, that by replacing the comma, as the ſubject and ſenſe require, between "removal" and "for adminiſtration," theſe laſt words ſerve to limit the accuſations of the Aſſembly to *malfeaſance* in office, which accords with the ninth and tenth ſections of the bill of rights, whereby every private citizen is ſecured of the tranſcendent privilege of trial by jury, as well in criminal, as civil caſes. So that "removal for *mal-adminiſtration*," previouſly to impeachment, was not deſigned, as theſe perſons have ſuggeſted; but removal merely by efflux of the term for which the officer might be choſen or appointed, and the diſmiſſing of one who holds at pleaſure.

The principle of interpretation, which candor would apply to our conſtitution, ſhall be ſtated briefly. In a government like ours, the authorities delegated by the freemen at large are diſtributed and lodged with three diſtinct branches; the Legiſlative, the Supreme Executive, and the judicial: Each ſtrongly marked and characteriſed. To the firſt belongs the right to make and alter the general rules of the ſociety; that is to ſay, the laws. With the ſecond is entruſted the execution of theſe general rules, by itſelf, and the ſubordinate officers of the ſtate, chiefly nominated by this body. And to the third, which is properly but a ſub-diviſion of the ſecond, is committed the interpretation and application of theſe laws to controverted caſes, in ſtanding tribunals, circumſcribed by ſolemn and ſettled rules of proceeding. The Supreme Bench, before whom every important law ſuit either depends originally, or may be removed, muſt be conſidered as the judicial department, becauſe the reliance of the citizens of the commonwealth for impartial juſtice is ultimately upon this court, which exerciſes a corrective juriſdiction over all inferior magiſtrates.

From this ſeverance of power, eſſential to free and equal government, we infer, that each of theſe branches, of right, exerciſes all authority, devolved by the community, which properly belongs to it, unleſs the contrary be clearly expreſſed. And if, in any caſe, the conſtitution has aſſigned juriſdiction to one of theſe branches, which is not naturally within its reſort, the power ſo miſplaced ſhould be conſtrued ſtrictly, and carried no farther than barely to ſatisfy the words, and at the ſame time accord with common ſenſe.

Thus here; that the Legiſlature, a large body of men, choſen to promulgate laws, but utterly unqualified for perſonal diſcuſſions, ſhould ſit, at a great expence of time and money, as a court, and decide upon charges of miſbehaviour againſt judicial officers, would contradict the firſt principles of government; and confound the power of judging with the legiſlative. Beſides, it would certainly degrade the General Aſſembly, by the prejudiced and partial deciſions which muſt be the conſequence. This is not the mere ſuggeſtion of fancy; a caſe in point offers. The injuſtice of the Britiſh Commons, in controverted elections, was become ſo glaring, and the abuſes ſo ſcandalous, that an act of Parliament was paſſed in 1770, with common conſent, to devolve this peculiar juriſdiction definitively upon a committee of fifteen, formed by drawing a treble number by lot out of the whole Houſe, and allowing each party to daſh out one third of the liſt, like as in ſtriking a ſpecial jury. The advantages of this new mode of deciding not only juſtifies the alteration, but ſhews the unfitneſs of ſuch Aſſemblies to judge.

It will be quite ſufficient, and the twenty-third article will receive a reaſonable interpretation, if we allow, that the Aſſembly, being certified of the conviction of a Judge or Juſtice of the Peace before the competent tribunal, decree his removal from office, if the offence require it. But we muſt not give a large operation to a power of diſmiſſing officers (which is executive in its nature) when lodged with the Aſſembly. If we were to indulge conjecture, concerning the reaſon of aſſigning this authority to the Legiſlature, we would ſay, that as to the Council belongs the filling of vacancies in the Supreme Court, and a conſiderable ſhare in conſtituting Juſtices of the Peace, a juriſdiction in the Board to remove might tempt the members to rigor, in order to enable them to exerciſe their privilege of appointing. Thus I conſider this power in the Houſe as a farther ſecurity againſt the cauſeleſs removal of theſe magiſtrates.

The rule of interpreting the conſtitution, ſtated above, has much light thrown upon it by the thirty-fourth article, which having placed the nomination of Regiſters of Wills and Recorders of Deeds in the vote of the General Aſſembly, gives the Houſe an expreſs right to *diſmiſs* theſe officers at its *pleaſure*, leſt authority, like this, of an executive nature, might be conſtrued ſtrictly, ſo as to give a permanency, not intended. Whereas in the twentieth ſection, which ſecures to the executive its peculiar authority to nominate "all officers civil and military," except ſuch as are otherwiſe to be choſen and appointed, there was no need of a ſimilar declaration, for the power being left in its proper hands, unreſtrained by ſpecial words, the right to diſmiſs is unqueſtionable.

Conſidering how much this point, in the caſe of the Juſtices of the Peace, has been controverted before the public, it is very uncandid for any writer to ſtart the ſubject anew in the naked manner done by this member of the Council of Cenſors.

Thus it appears, that neither the twenty-third article of our conſtitution concerning the Supreme Court, nor the thirtieth, which enables the General Aſſembly to remove Juſtices of the Peace convicted of miſbehaviour in office, give any right to that body to try theſe magiſtrates, and that ſuch a juriſdiction in the Legiſlature would not only be needleſs, but inconſiſtent with the manifeſt deſign of the Convention, which was to place them upon the tenure of good behaviour for and during their commiſſions; and moreover inconvenient and dangerous.

It may be remarked farther, that when the Republican Society roſe in November 1778, with the parade of eighty-two *dignified* names, and miſled the then Houſe of Repreſentatives to propoſe to the people of the ſtate, the aſſembling of a new Convention, the independency of the Judges, as to the point before us, was not queſtioned. The difficulty at that time was "whether their ſalaries ought not to be fixed and certain." And becauſe the body of the citizens refuſed to gratify theſe reſtleſs men, their adherents in the Aſſembly, in December 1781, ventured to *unfix* and leſſen the ſalaries of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, eſtabliſhed in March 1777 by the firſt Houſe of Aſſembly, after the late revolution, in open violation of the conſtitution and of the oaths of the members concerned. Another inſtance of tergiverſation in theſe men, which muſt have ſtruck the attentive, is this. In 1778, the election of Juſtices of the Peace by *the freeholders*, in double numbers, out of which the Council ſhould commiſſion one half for ſeven years, was reprobated in ſtrong terms, yet by their ſatelites in the Aſſembly, ſince that time, the *annual* choice of Juſtices of the Peace has been given, by act of Aſſembly, to the inhabitants *in general* of the towns of Carliſle and Reading, in open departure from the conſtitution. Such is commonly the inconſiſtent conduct of ambitious men, who ſeize upon ſpecious grounds to diſtract the minds of their fellow-citizens, without laying any ſerious ſtreſs upon their loudeſt profeſſions. A. B.

Reading, April 17, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the houſe of John Hartman, Inn-keeper, in Reading, in the county of Berks, on Tueſday, the 11th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, about 1500 acres of LAND, ſituate in Hereford townſhip, in the ſaid county, divided into ſeveral tracts to ſuit the purchaſers, according to a plan which may be ſeen at my office, in Reading, on one of which tracts is the ſeat of a furnace, known by the name of Hereford or Mayberry furnace, and on one other is a mine of iron ore, called Rock Mine, and on one other are ſundry ſmall improvements, and abundance of good timber. The whole being the eſtate of Thomas Mayberry, the younger, ſeized and taken in execution, by

¶ PHILIP KREMER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of an act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, will be ſold, on Tueſday, the 11th day of May next, on the premiſes, the Court-houſe, Goal and Lot of Ground, with the other public buildings thereon, ſituate in the borough of Cheſter, ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit. The ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon.

April 17, 1784.

JOHN HANNUM,
ISAAC TAYLOR,
§ JOHN JACOBS.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about 100 acres of good LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, and county of Cheſter, 20 miles from Philadelphia, and 12 from Cheſter, in a very healthy and pleaſant part of the country, convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip, mills, &c. There are on the premiſes a new ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, a large ſtone kitchen adjoining it, both of which have good cellars under them, a never failing well of excellent water near the door, alſo a good ſpring of water, with a ſtone houſe over it, a good frame barn and ſtables, and apple orchard, conſiſting of various kinds of fruit. There are about 60 acres cleared, 10 of which are meadow, well watered by a conſtant ſtream, and as much more may be made at a ſmall expence; the wood land is extraordinary well timbered; the whole in good repair, and the title indiſputable.

¶ JOSEPH HIBBARD.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Glaſgow, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM & JAMES MILLER,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Gray's-alley, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A LARGE aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon, among which are, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, 3-qr. dowlas, brown quadruple, ſileſia, brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings, 9-qr. Flanders bed ticks, 3-qr. and 7-8ths ſtriped ticken, brown and white buckram, callicoes and chintzes, 6-qr. humhums and caſſaes, plain and ſtriped yard wide muſlins, a variety of linen and check handkerchiefs, Barcelona, Bandanoe, Romal and Pullicat ditto, India nankeens, cotton counterpanes, Marſeilles quilting, gauzes of all kinds, plain and flowered kenting lawns, plain catgut, white and coloured Scotch threads, mens, womens and childrens thread and cotton hoſe, mens ſilk ditto, womens ſilk mitts and gloves, durants, callimancoes, ſhalloons, camblettees, mohair buttons and twiſt, ſewing ſilk, cotton ſtripes, a large variety of ribbons, India Perſians, pins and needles of all ſizes, womens and girls ſhoes by the box, ivory and horn combs, glaſs beads, knives and forks, &c. all of which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. They expect a very large aſſortment of other goods by the firſt veſſels from different parts of Europe. ¶ 6 w.

THE FULL-BLOODED HORSE

GREY FIGURE,

WILL cover Mares at the ſtable of the Subſcriber, in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, at the low rate of Three Pounds the Seaſon; the money to be paid at the time of covering, or in ſix months; and if not paid then, Nine Dollars.

Figure is a dapple grey, full fifteen hands, one and a half inch high, riſing ten years old this graſs. He was got by the old noted Horſe Figure, and out of a Dove and Othello Mare. He is as high bred a horſe as any on the continent, and inferior to none for elegance. The Subſcriber has lately obtained a certificate from Maryland, in order to give ſatisfaction to any Gentleman who may diſpute his blood

All perſons who chuſe to ſend their Mares may depend on having good paſture provided for, and the beſt care taken of them, by their humble ſervant,

April 15, 1784. ¶ WILLIAM BENNET.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of David Spear, late of Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to produce their accounts properly ſtated, to RICHARD LEEDOM, in ſaid townſhip, on or before the 11th of June next, that the ſame may be diſcharged, and the ſubſcribers then have the accounts of their adminiſtration finally ſettled. He, ſhe or they neglecting, muſt expect ever after to be debarred from the recovery thereof.

April 23 § JOHN HUSTON, Adminiſtrator.

HOUSE and LOT for Sale,

A Convenient Lot of Ground, with a good frame houſe, two ſtories high, and a kitchen thereon, ſituate on one of the main ſtreets in the improving and healthy village of Mount-holly, Burlington county, State of New-Jerſey; it is conveniently ſituated for a ſtore or other buſineſs, as ſhallops of conſiderable burthen can load at the foot of the loft. Apply to NATHANIEL LEWIS, in ſaid town, or the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia, who has likewiſe for ſale a good aſſortment of BOULTING CLOTHS.

April 26, 1784. † MARY LEWIS.

April 22, 1784.

WHEREAS ANN LEONARD, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. § MICHAEL LEONARD.

PURSUANT to an order iſſued out of the Orphan's Court, for the county of Cheſter, will be ſold at public vendue, by the adminiſtrators of the eſtate of George Sharp, late of New-Garden, deceaſed, on the 20th day of May next; the ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A valuable Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Garden aforeſaid, bounded by lands of John Scarlett, Thomſon Parker and others, containing 100 acres, whereon is erected a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, log barn, ſtables, and other buildings and outhouſes, about 60 whereof is cleared, the reſt wood land, well timbered, ſome meadow made, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; late the property of the ſaid George Sharp, deceaſed. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by ROBERT COOPER, and
§ SARAH SHARP, } Adminiſtrat.

Bucks county, April 25, 1784.

THREE POUNDS REWARD,

STOLEN out of the ſtable of John Addes, in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, near Richard Leedom's Tavern, on the night between the 24th and 25th inſtant, a dark brown MARE, riſing 9 years old, full 14 hands high, with a bald face inclining a little to one ſide, the hoof of one of her hind feet white, freſh galled with the collar on the point of each ſhoulder, the hair wore off each ſide of her neck with the bridle reins, the hair alſo wore off her ſides with the ſaddle, was ſhod all round when ſtolen; trots and canters. Any perſon who ſhall apprehend the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive Four Dollars of the above reward, the other Four Dollars to be paid for the Mare, and reaſonable charges, if delivered to the ſubſcriber. ¶ PHILIP VAN SICKLER.

Juſt imported by the laſt Veſſels from London and Briſtol, and now ſelling WHOLESALE, by

William and *John Sitgreaves*,

At their STORE, in Market-ſtreet, a few Doors above the Coffee-Houſe,---A very extenſive Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Seaſon,---Among which are,

BEST London and Briſtol Shoes by the Trunk, fine black Sattinets for Shoes, Calimancoes, Shalloons, Durants, Mereens and Joan's Spinning, Caſſimers, Nankeens, muſlins, Humhums, Calicoes, Cottons and Chintz, Huckabacks and Diapers, Clouting Diaper and Diaper Table-cloths, long and clear Lawns, ſtriped Ticking and Flanders Ticks, Oznabrigs, Sacking, Ruſſia Drilling, Ruſſia and Iriſh Sheeting, Marſeilles Quilting, Sattins, Modes, India and Engliſh Silk Handkerchiefs, Linen and Cotton Ditto, Umbrellas, Fans, Gloves, Sewing Silk and Thread, Pins and Needles, Buttons, Lace, Tapes and Bobbin, Neſts of red Leather and Hair Trunks, Pocket and Toilet Looking-glaſſes, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, a large Aſſortment of 7-8ths and Yard Wide Iriſh Linens by the Piece or Box, a very elegant Variety of Thread and Cotton Hoſiery, a few Boxes of ſmall Hard-ware, Window-glaſs, 7 by 9, 8 by 10 and 9 by 11, Nails in Caſks, from 4d. to 20d. Tin Plates in Boxes, and Wire for Tinmen, Braſs Kettles in Neſts, Powder Shot, Lead, Seine and Sewing Twine, Writing Paper, Pewter aſſorted in Caſks, Nutmegs and Cinnamon.

WANTED, a Houſe-keeper, who will be allowed Forty Pounds a Year. None need apply but a perſon who can be exceedingly well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. 4 w.

LONDON, *February* 16.

The meeting of the Weſtminſter electors, on Saturday morning, in ſupport of Mr. Fox, was ſo numerous that the Hall was crouded immediately upon his arrival.—He was attended on the huſtings by many noblemen and gentlemen of the firſt diſtinction; among whom were ſeveral leading perſons within the liberty of Weſtminſter. The ſhouts of approbation which his entry had occaſioned having ſubſided, he proceeded to addreſs his conſtituents; he was, however, interrupted in his efforts by the uproar of a ſet of the moſt deſpicable ruffians that ever were *hired* to anſwer the purpoſes of deſigning men. Among other acts of iniquity, a bag, containing *poiſonous* ingredients, was thrown directly before Mr. Fox; the materials it contained were of ſo noxious a nature that whoever approached were inſtantly ſeized with a dizzineſs and deprived for a time of their ſenſes: Mr. Fox, among others, experienced its ill effects. This, and other practices, interrupting the proceedings of the *popular* party, a propoſition was made to adjourn to the King's arms tavern, in Palace yard, which met with general aſſent.

It is here worthy of remark that Sir Cecil Wray, ſeconded by Lord Mahon and others of the *prerogative* party, in order to have a pretence that the *ſervile* reſolutions they mean to carry to the throne required the ſanction of the electors;—availed themſelves of being preſent at the above meeting. Huſtings were accordingly erected for them in one part of the Hall. The purpoſe of this wretched *manœuvre* was obvious to all, and it was generally remarked, that not having power in all their former efforts to convene an aſſembly that could be deemed *reſpectable*, they had determined upon ſeizing the above occaſion to give *colour* to their proceedings. Lord Mahon, and others of his party, made ſeveral attempts to ſpeak, but were prevented by revilings, hiſſings, and every other ſpecies of contempt. On the departure of Mr. Fox, they were deſerted by all, except their own tradeſmen, footmen, the runners of the trading Juſtices, and the *hired* ruffians before alluded to. A ſet of reſolutions were now read, and ſaid to be paſſed, after which they departed. Sir Cecil, by way of triumph, was mounted on a hackney coach box, and carried home.

The friends of Mr. Fox, collecting in a body of near 7000 in Palace yard and adjacent, he addreſſed them from the center window of the King's arms tavern. He obſerved that the times were perilous, and it became them to be vigilant; that before the rights of the people could be invaded, it would be the object of oppoſition to degrade as much as poſſible thoſe who were their chief advocates; with this view every ſpecies of art had been uſed to ſink him in their confidence; and motives attributed to his conduct which never had an exiſtence in his mind. If place and emolument were his object, how was it that he had, previous to his laſt being in adminiſtration, more than once *voluntarily* relinquiſhed both, to become the champion of the people in the hour of need. In the Houſe of Commons he had been foremoſt in every *reform* that tended to eaſe the public, and it was to him the *annihilation of contractors* was owing.

Is it to be ſuppoſed, ſaid he, that flattered as I am by your favourable opinion, and rendered of ſome conſequence by your zealous ſupport, is it to be ſuppoſed that I ſhould not have been as much the object of court patronage as Mr. Pitt, or any other man, if I would have quitted thoſe popular grounds which have procured me your eſteem. No—If I could have been tempted to reſign the cauſe of the people, and ſurrender the privileges of the Commons, I might probably have been a favorite where others are now the objects of partiality and protection; but I never will deſert you while I have the good fortune to poſſeſs your eſteem; and if you abandon your friends at a time when they are removed from power, merely for aſſerting your rights, to whom are the votaries of freedom, and the ſupporters of the conſtitution to look for protection. [Here he was interrupted by torrents of applauſe, as obliged him to be ſilent a few minutes] He then proceeded to hint at the points upon which his enemies have founded their malignant aſperſions, and on which it was ſuppoſed that he forfeited the eſteem of his conſtituents, alluding to the India bill and the receipt tax. He avowed the purity of his motives as to the firſt, and in regard to the latter, he alledged that no government could be ſupported without taxation, and the objects of every impoſt was liable to bear hard upon ſome deſcriptions of men, it was always probable that ſome clamour would be raiſed. But, ſays he, if it was criminal in me to vote for the receipt tax, it is a ſpecies of guilt in which Mr. Pitt and the preſent adminiſtration participate. Are they to enjoy all the advantages and we to bear all the opprobrium, if any is due. We are taken in office, the friends of the people are inveſted with power for three months, for the purpoſe of forming taxes, and if thoſe taxes ſhould happen to prove unpopular, they are made uſe of as inſtruments againſt us. Mr. Fox touched, with his uſual ability, upon a variety of other points, alledging the apparent impropriety of going into the detail in ſuch a ſituation, and concluded a very maſterly ſpeech, in which ſound reaſoning, brilliant wit, and ſincere patriotiſm were equally manifeſt, with pledging himſelf, whatever events might ariſe, always to prove the champion of the people, and the zealous friend of the electors of Weſtminſter. The ſpeech being ended, the electors inſiſted upon taking the horſes from Mr. Fox's carriage, and drawing him themſelves. This was accordingly done, and thus this great Senator receiving this further teſtimony, that he ſtill reigned in the hearts of his conſtituents, notwithſtanding all the baſe expedients that had been adopted to ſubvert him in their eſteem, was conveyed up Parliament ſtreet, along Pall-mall, up St. James's-ſtreet to Devonſhire-houſe, amidſt the moſt heartfelt and univerſal inclinations of applauſe we ever ſaw exhibited on any ſimilar occaſion. As the electors paſſed Carleton-houſe, they burſt into an inſtantaneous huzzaing and plaudits, which continued for near ten minutes; and at almoſt every window which they paſſed in the ſtreet, they were animated into freſh marks of their ſatisfaction, by the approbation that was ſhewn them from the fair ladies, and the friends within. Being arrived at Devonſhire houſe, Mr. Fox was received by the Dutcheſs of Portland and his Grace, who were hailed with repeated and univerſal ſigns of applauſe from the multitude. Mr. Fox then addreſſed himſelf in a ſhort ſpeech to his friends aſſembled, thanking them for the honour they had done him, and aſſuring them that ſo long as he was flattered by their ſupport, he would never decline ſupporting them and the general cauſe in which they were all equally concerned.

TREATY *of* PEACE *between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Grand Signior.*

THE Imperial Court and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, deſirous of ſeizing every occaſion which can tend to conciliate and eſtabliſh a perfect harmony and friendſhip between the two powers; and conſidering the new face of affairs, and ſtate of things in the Crimea, at Taban, and in Cuba, are like to occaſion diſcuſſion, and perhaps a rupture between the two powers, the above Imperial and Ottoman Courts, have reſolved to come to a friendly negociation on the ſaid ſubject, and after having duly weighed and conſidered them, are ardently deſirous of preventing for the future any ſubject of contention between them, and alſo the advantages of a ſolid and happy peace, of good neighbourhood and eſtabliſhed commerce, have found it neceſſary to regulate their future meaſures upon a ſolid and permanent foundation.

In conſequence of theſe reſolutions, the above powers having fully explained themſelves each to the other, on the above ſubjects, and deſirous of ſtipulating the preſent treaty under the moſt ſolemn engagements and exact obſervance, have choſen, and furniſhed with full powers to compleat the ſaid treaty, the following perſons, namely; Her Imperial Majeſty, the moſt auguſt and moſt powerful Empreſs and Sovereign of all the Ruſſias, has named on her part, the high and noble Jaques de Bulhakow, her Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, Councellor of State, and Knight of the Order of Saint Waldimir and Saint Staniſlas; and his Majeſty the Sultan Ottoman, has nominated on his part the moſt honored and moſt eſteemed Vizir Kaſſan Pacha, his Grand Admiral, Stambul Cadiſi, actual Cadiaſkir of Natolic, Mufti Zade Ahmed, Effendi, and his Grand Chancellor the actual Hadgi Muſtafi Effendi, which Plenipotentiaries aforeſaid, after having mutually exchanged their credentials in due form, have ſigned and ſealed the following Articles:

Art. 1. That the treaty of peace of 1774, the convention of the limits of boundaries of 1771, the explanatory convention of 1779, and the treaty of commerce of 1783, ſhall continue to be ſtrictly and inviolably obſerved in all their points and articles, ſave and except the 3d and 4th articles of the explanatory convention of 1779, which ſaid articles ſhall be of no longer weight or obligatory force between the two Empires.

But as in the aforeſaid third article of the ſaid treaty of 1774, it is declared, that the fortreſs of Oczakow, with all its antient territories, ſhall belong as formerly to the Sublime Porte, this declaration ſhall continue in full force and weight, and continues ſtill to be obſerved as therein ſet forth.

Art. 2. It is hereby declared, that the Imperial Court of Ruſſia ſhall never lay claim to the rights that the Kan of Tartary have formed upon the fortreſs of Sondjone Cale, and conſequently the Court of Ruſſia acknowledges the full and ſole poſſeſſion to be in the Ottoman Porte.

Art. 3. That admitting the river Cuba to be the frontier of Cuba, the ſaid Imperial Court, at the ſame time, renounces her pretences to all the Tartar nations beyond the above river and from the Black Sea.

And it is hereby alſo definitively agreed, that this act, as well on the part of her Imperial Majeſty, the moſt auguſt and powerful Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, as well as on the part of his Highneſs the Sultan Ottoman, agreed and confirmed by the ſolemn ratifications, ſigned and written in the accuſtomed manner, ſhall be exchanged at Conſtantinople, in the ſpace of four months, or ſooner if poſſible, to reckon from the day of the concluſion of the ſaid Treaty, of which their Plenipotentiaries have made their proper counter-parts, ſigned with their hand writings, ſealed with their ſeals, and mutually exchanged between them.

Done and ſigned at Conſtantinople, this 9th day of January, 1784.

(Signed) JAQUES DE BULHAKOWS,
Plenipotentiary from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and by the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries above named.

NEW-YORK, *April* 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Annapolis, dated April 10, 1784.

"The Miniſter of France, who arrived here three days ſince, among other things made the following communtcation to Congreſs.

Extract of a letter written 24th December, 1783, *by the Count de Vergennes, to the Chevalier de la Luzerne.*

His Majeſty hath decided in a manner irrevocable, that the port of l'Orient ſhould be free, and that American navigators may actually conſider it as ſuch—The edict of the King hath not yet however been publiſhed, becauſe the intention of his Majeſty being to give to this eſtabliſhment all poſſible extention; the regulations muſt be reduced after a mature examination, and conceived in ſuch manner, that the advantages granted to the merchants of the United States, may not eſſentially prejudice our commerce and the revenues of the ſtate.

"The merchants of the United States may equally enjoy the liberty to frequent the ports of Marſeilles and Dunkirk; and they ſhall partake, like other nations, of the franchiſes and privileges of theſe two places."

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

We are informed, that on the 15th inſtant Congreſs paſſed the following Reſolutions:

On the receipt of Major-General Baron Steuben's letter, reſigning his commiſſion: Reſolved, That the reſignation of Baron Steuben, late Inſpector-General and Major-General, be accepted;

That the thanks of the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled, be given to Baron Steuben, for the great zeal and ability he has diſcovered in the diſcharge of the ſeveral duties of his office: That a gold hilted ſword be preſented to him, as a mark of the high ſenſe Congreſs entertain of his character and ſervices; and that the Superintendant of Finance take order for procuring the ſame.

On the report of a committee, to whom was referred a letter of the 19th March from Major-General Baron Steuben, late Inſpector-General, informing that he had appointed Major North Inſpector to the troops under the command of General Knox: Reſolved, That Congreſs approve of, and confirm the appointment of Major William North as Inſpector to the troops remaining in the ſervice and pay of the United States.

The Roſe and Betty, Pendleton, from Virginia, is arrived at Milford, in England.

Southwark Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

The 29th of April, at Nine o'Clock, will commence the SALE of a very large and neat Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE:

Amomg which are,-----A collection of French Calicoes, coarſe and fine yard wide Iriſh Linens, and 200 pieces Britannias.

Alſo, on SATURDAY Morning,

The firſt of May, at 10 o'clock, will be ſold, Houſhold Furniture and Groceries, as uſual.

And in the AFTERNOON, at two o'clock, will be continued the ſale of Dry Goods, as on Thurſday. *April* 28, 1784.

On SATURDAY next,

AT TWELVE o'CLOCK,

Will be SOLD at the COFFEE-HOUSE,

A large QUANTITY of beſt

Double *GLOUCESTER* CHEESE,

Juſt imported in the Ship Brothers, from Briſtol.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

Philadelphia April 28, 1784.

Now landing at Peters's Wharff,

And to be SOLD by

HAYNES & CRAWFORD,

A Cargo of Muſcovado SUGARS.

WILLIAM SHEAFF,

HAS FOR SALE,

At the South-eaſt Corner of MARKET and FIFTH-STREETS,

OLD Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Malaga, Teneriffe, Red and White Port, Claret, by the Box or Dozen, Old Hock, by Ditto, } WINES,

Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, French Brandy, Beſt Holland Geneva in Caſes, Wine Bitters, by the Bottle, Wine and Cyder Vinegar, Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.

Foreigners and others may be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt of Liquors, bottled, by the Dozen, or ſmaller Quantity, at the above Store.

Said SHEAFF has a Quantity of freſh CLOVER and BARLEY for SEED.

WILLIAM POYNTELL,

Has imported in the Brig Minerva from Glaſgow, and is opening for Sale at his Book and Stationary Store, in Second-ſtreet, three doors below Market-ſtreet,

A LARGE Quantity of Bibles with Pſalms, Ditto without Ditto, Teſtaments, New England Primers, Bayley's Dictionaries, Ready Reckoner, Watt's Pſalms, Ditto Hymns, Ditto Pſalms and Hymns together, Horn-Books, Common Prayer Books, Ditto in Morocco, very neat, &c. &c. &c.

And in the Delaware, from London, a large Aſſortment of STATIONARY; among which are---Ledgers neatly bound and marbled, Journals and Waſte Books, Invoice and Letter Books, Caſh and Record Books, Shining Sand, Pewter Ink Cheſts, large round Ink Stands, ſmall Ditto, Slates and Pencils, Sealing Wax, a great Variety of Ladies Ewee Caſes with Inſtruments, Copperplate Copies, Parchment in Rolls, a great Variety of ornamented viſiting Cards, Ditto Meſſage Cards, Ditto Plain, Marble Paper, Ruſſian blue Ditto. &c.

A very large Aſſortment PAPER HANGINGS.

A large Aſſortment of Claſſics, Magazines, &c. are daily expected.

To be SOLD at public Sale,

On the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 26th day of May,

THAT large and convenient FARM, commonly known by the name of THE GREAT HOUSE PLANTATION, ſituate on Bohemia river, Cæcil county, Maryland, containing between 4 and 500 acres of land, about 150 of which is wood land. There is on the premiſes a large two ſtory brick houſe, four rooms on a floor, well finiſhed, with a brick kitchen and waſh-houſe adjoining, a new frame barn, ſtables, a ſtore-houſe and granary, with a wharff. About 12 acres of drained ſwamp meadow, and a large quantity of marſh that may be drained, a well of good water before the kitchen, with a pump, an orchard of young trees of the beſt grafted fruit. The ſituation is exceedingly pleaſant, commanding an agreeable proſpect of the river, which abounds with fiſh and wild fowl in their ſeaſon. It has been formerly a place where an extenſive trade has been carried on, which may again be revived, as the land carriage between it and Appoquinomy creek that empties into the Delaware is but about ten miles. The wharff and ſtores are conveniently ſituated for the landing and ſtoring grain, tobacco, &c. Further particulars, and the terms of payment will be made known on the day of ſale, where attendance will be given, by

JOHN HODGE BAYARD, and)
JOHN BAYARD, ſenior.)

Delaware State, to wit,

To all whom it may Concern.

(L. S.) THE Sieur F. Barbé de Marbois, Councellor to Parliament, having been recognized by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, as Conſul of France in the State aforeſaid, and Conſul General for the Thirteen United States of America; it is hereby declared, that the privileges, pre-eminence and authority belonging to ſuch character and quality, are due to him. Done at New-Caſtle, this Twenty firſt day of April, in the year of our Lord, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four. NICHOLAS VANDYKE, Preſident.

Atteſt. JAMES BOOTH, Secretary. ¶

Philadelphia, April 23, 1784.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD,

RAN AWAY this morning from the ſubſcriber, living at the Center Houſe, an indented ſervant lad, named HENRY RABY, born in the north of Ireland, talks much in that country dialect, and is very ſhy when ſpoken to, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſhort black hair, black eyebrows, of a ſwarthy complexion, much hair upon his upper lip, having never been ſhaved.

He had and took with him, a green coat with a ſcarlet velvet cape and anchor buttons, a cream coloured corduroy inſide jacket, two pair of trowſers, one of new ticklenburg, the other of ſtriped cotton, a round wool hat with a black ribbon band, black ſilk handkerchief, black everlaſting breeches, and large ſquare plated buckles in his ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid run away, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges. ¶ HENRY MARTIN.

Newtown, April 27, 1784.

BROKE goal, and made their eſcape, laſt night, the three following perſons, viz. SOLOMON VICKARS, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. HENRY CONNARD, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort dark hair, fair complexion, and a very ſmooth face; committed and indicted as one of the robbers of the Treaſury. JACOB DUNCAN, about 22 years of age, 6 feet high, ſtout made, fair complexion, ſhort fair hair; committed as an aider of the robbers. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid priſoners, ſo that the ſubſcriber may receive them again, ſhall have TEN POUNDS Reward for either Duncad or Connard, and THIRTY SHILLINGS for Vickars, and reaſonable charges, from

¶ PATRICK HUNTER, Goaler.

Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, April 27, 1784.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, a large bay HORSE, near 16 hands high, about 8 years old, both hind feet white, a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, the ſtar inclines to one ſide, branded I. C. on the near buttock, off ſhoulder, and under the mane; was without any ſhoes when ſtolen. Any perſon apprehending horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either, paid by

BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER.

April 12, 1784.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber living in Wilmington, New-Castle County, on Monday the 29th of March last, from Duck-Creek in said County, where he was sent on Business, and from whence he took a considerable Sum of Money with him the Property of his Master, a Negroe Lad named BEN VALENTINE, bred in Wilmington, about 16 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high or thereabout, slim-made, somewhat bow leged, one of his Ancles a little thicker than the other, has an agreeable Countenance, is smart and active, and can read and write tolerably well; having had a Bit cut off the End of one of the Fingers of his left Hand, a very remarkable Nail has grown thereon: Had on when he left Home, a white Linen Shirt and Stock, with a black or cross-bar'd Silk Handkerchief, a good Londonbrown Forrestcloth Coat, with flowered top'd Buttons, a double breasted Jacket, of a redish Colour, with different Metal Buttons, Buckskin Breeches, black Wollen Stockings, with white Ones under them, strong Shoes, the Toes capt, large square Blocktin Buckles, a small round Wool Hat, and an old Surtout Coat, of a Snuff colour. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and secures him in any Goal, so that his Master may get him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges (beside Half of the Money found with him) if brought to JAMES ADAMS.

N. B. As the above described Negroe has been at the Printing Business upwards of a Year its probable he may offer his Service as a Press-man one Place or other. If he should take a Notion of going to Sea, all Masters of Vessels are forbid to engage him in that Service.

To be LETT, a House in High-street, opposite the upper Market-house in the flourishing Borough of Wilmington, New-Castle County, well contrived for the mercantile Way; and on Account of its Situation for Business, and a delightful prospect of the River Delaware and Christiana Creek from the Door, is equal to any in the place---Inquire of the Printer there.

Philadelphia, April 15, 1784.

RAN away last evening, an indented Irish servant BOY, named DANIEL COLLINS, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has black curley hair; had on, when he went away, a grey cloth or green jacket, a pair of corduroy breeches, of an olive colour, his other clothes unknown. Whoever takes up said boy and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by PETER CONVERT, Tobacconist, living near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia. ¶

N. B. All masters of vessels are desired not to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

To be SOLD by public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY the 28th inst. at 12 o'clock at noon, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, in Philadelphia,

TWO PLANTATIONS in the township of Downs, Cumberland county, and Sate of New-Jersey.

No. 1. Containing 162 acres of land and marsh on Delaware river; about 70 acres of which are upland of an excellent quality, either for grain or grass, being a rich black soil, near 40 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, about 30 acres of good woodland, the remaining 92 acres are exceeding good salt meadow, either for mowing or pasture, and divided by ditches into several lots, and will support 30 head of cattle summer and winter, has a fine range for hogs, and good fowling and fishing of different sorts. There is on said place, a frame house, 30 feet by 16, two rooms on a floor, well covered with cedar; a good apple and peach orchard, and other fruit trees of different kinds. Is is about 12 miles from Cumberland Court-house, and about 55 miles by land from Philadelphia. Now in the tenure of Theosolla Lennox.

No. 2. A PLANTATION of 110 acres of land and marsh, much of the same quality as the above, and two miles nearer Philadelphia and Cumberland Court-house, 80 acres of it are upland, 50 of which are good woodland, 30 acres cleared and under good fence, with a new hewed log house, and some fruit trees thereon; the remaining 30 acres are fine salt meadow. It is situate very near a landing on Nantuxet creek, where vessels of burthen constanly load with lumber and produce for Philadelphia market, and is a good stand for a shop-keeper, now in possession of William Low, Esquire. An indisputable title to each will be given. Part of the purchase money being paid down, time will be given for the residue, or European or West-India goods will be taken in lieu thereof. For further particulars enquire of DAVID BOWEN, on the west side of Second-street, six doors above Market-street; of ELIJAH BROWN, at his office in Chesnut-street, two doors from Front street, Philadelphia, or of WILLIAM LOW, Esq; on the last mentioned premises.

§ ARTHUR ST. CLAIR & Co. Auctioneers.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at the Red-Lyon, in West-Nantmill township, the two following Lots or Parcels of Land, viz. One undivided equal fifth part of 186 acres of Land, subject to widow's dower, situate in the said township, bounded by lands of Samuel Cunningham, Robert Matthews and others; late the estate of Daniel Graham, but seized and taken in execution.

One Lot of Timber Land, containing 50 acres, situate in the aforesaid township, bounded by lands of Samuel Cunningham, Robert Matthews and others; late the estate of Daniel Graham, but seized and taken in execution, by

Chester, April 9. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, on the premises, A Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 300 acres, situate in the township of Uwchland, bounded by lands of Richard Downing, Lewis Garall, Thomas Martin and others; on this tract may be made a considerable quantity of meadow, and water-works erected, to derive a supply of water from Brandywine creek, which extends through it; late the estate of Richard Morris, but seized and taken in execution, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, April 9, 1784.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

The 29th of April next, on the premises, pursuant to the last Will and Testament of ELIZABETH RING, deceased,

A Valuable PLANTATION, situate in West-Marlborough township, Chester county, containing 150 acres, bounded by lands of James Hannum, Nathan Hayes and others; there are about 45 acres cleared, the remainder well timbered; the whole equal in quality to any in the county, some meadow made, and 50 acres more may be made and watered by that noted stream, called Doe-run, which runneth through the whole place; there is a stone dwelling-house on said premises, and is very convenient to mills and different places of worship. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises before the day of sale, and know the terms, by applying to the subscribers, near said plantation.

March 27. ¶ JACOB CHANDLOR, JOSEPH SPEER, } Executors.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

And possession given immediately,

A LOT of GROUND, on the north side of Norris's-alley, 60 feet front, and 51 feet deep. There are on the premises, a large strong three story brick house, which was built for, and has been many years occupied as a sugar-house, and is now furnished with a boiler and two coolers of copper, cisterns of every kind, a sufficient quantity of the best sized moulds and pots, with every other article requisite for carrying on the sugar-boiling business extensively; under the whole is a good cellar, that will contain a large stock of coals, and in the yard a pump of excellent water, quite convenient for filling the cisterns, &c. There is also on the opposite side, a frame store, extending from the alley the depth of the lot, part of which accommodated the sugar-boiler as a dwelling, having two fire-places in it; between the two buildings is yard-room sufficient to turn a cart or dray. For terms and further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, in Front-street, adjoining the premises.

WILLIAM ALLISON.

N. B. As the situation of the above lot is advantageous for business, being near Front-street, and on so wide an alley, should those who incline to purchase, want to turn it into dwelling-houses or stores, it will be sold with or without the sugar materials. ¶

Philadelphia county, April 10, 1784.

THE MILITIA of the county of Philadelphia will please to take NOTICE, that they are to meet and exercise under their respective officers, viz.

In Companies, on the 19th and 26th of April,
First Battalion, on the 3d of May,
Second Ditto, on the 4th of Ditto,
Third Ditto, on the 5th of Ditto,
Fourth Ditto, on the 6th of Ditto,
Fifth Ditto, on the 7th of Ditto,
Sixth Ditto, on the 10th of Ditto,
Seventh Ditto, on the 11th of Ditto,

The Troop of Horse will meet the Second Battalion, commanded by Col. Holegate, the 4th of May, at Germantown.

WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant of the County of Philadelphia.

N. B. It is expected that those Officers that have not made their returns of Delinquents for the last muster days will do the same, without delay. WILL. COATS, Lieut. C. P.

To be RENTED on SHARES,

And may be entered upon the first day of April next,

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS situate on a branch of Brandywine, in the township of West Nantmill, in the county of Chester, about 40 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and in the neighbourhood of several mills, not farther distant than two miles.

The one containing 220 acres, two thirds of which is well improved; about 16 acres of good watered meadow, a large bearing orchard, the whole of the land excellent for grain or pasturage: On which is erected a good two story stone dwelling-house and kitchen, 24 by 56 feet, with a cellar under the whole, an excellent well of water at the door, and a large garden pailed in; a new stone barn that will contain above 60 tons of hay, and stabling for upwards of twenty head of cattle. There is also a good log house, with three rooms on a floor, a good cellar under it, and a well of water at the door.

The other tract contains 100 acres, adjoining the above, equally good in quality, about three fourths of which is cleared, and six acres thereof excellent meadow. There is on the same a young bearing apple and peach orchard; a good log-house, two rooms on a floor, with a cellar under it; a good log barn and stabling, with a cyder mill and press.

They will be let either together or separate, as may best suit those who chuse to apply. Any person or persons having an inclination to rent the same, may be treated with at the house of the subscriber, in Sixth street, between Arch and Market streets, in the city of Philadelphia. ¶ JOHN LITLE.

Philadelphia, March 22, 1784.

Easton, April 5, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the house of Nicholas Fox, in Northampton Town, on the 5th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain TENEMENT and LOT of GROUND, situate in said town, containing in front, 60 feet, and in depth, 230 feet, subject to a yearly ground-rent of 15*s*; late the property of Peter Nagle. Seized and taken in execution, by

† ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

TAKEN out of the stable of Schuylkill Upper-ferry, on Wednesday night last, a black MARE, ten years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer a small star in her forehead, some white on both hind feet, and some saddle marks, used to the geers, shod all round, carries low, and her mane hangs on both sides; it is thought the mare was taken by a man who was in company with the subscriber that same evening, a middle sized man and middle aged, stutters in his talk, wore a round hat, his other cloathing and name not known, the above described man rode a black HORSE, with a star in his forehead and blind of the near eye, as the above said Horse, or one exactly like him, was left in the place of the Mare and her geers put on him. Whoever takes up said Mare and the offender, and secures them, so that the owner may get his Mare and the offender be brought to justice, shall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the Mare, and reasonable charges paid, by the subscriber, in East-Nantmill township, Chester county.

March 13, 1784. † JOHN KLINE.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship Enterprize, Captain Peter D. Russy, from Cape Francois, and to be SOLD, at

Mr. JOHN A. HAMELIN's Store,

In Front-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets,

A CARGOE of very good SUGAR;

Also he has for SALE,----A Quantity of the best

SPRUCE and JERSEY SPARS,

Here in Philadelphia. § April 6.

TO BE LETT,

A CONVENIENT TAN-YARD, situate in Second-street, a little above Campingtown, consisting of 16 vats, four handlers and two lime pits; also a water pool, with a never failing spring thereon; likewise a brick mill-house and currying shop, a good frame bark-house and shed. The whole is partly new and in good repair. For further particulars, enquire of SARAH WHITE, near the premises. ¶

WHEREAS MARY JOHNSTON, the wife of the subscriber, late of Marlborough township, in the county of Philadelphia, and state of Pennsylvania, has eloped from my bed and board, and lives with a certain John Crider, junior, as man and wife. I do hereby forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after the date hereof. DAVID JOHNSTON.

April 7, 1784. †

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

On the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, and at BELL's Book-store, in Third-street, near St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia. [*Price Half a Dollar.*]

TABLES of difference of latitude and departure constructed to every quarter of a degree of the quadrant, and to answer for all distances from one-tenth of a perch or mile to twelve hundred; particularly suited to the purposes of *Land Surveying*: By Thomas Mendenhall. Those tables are recommended to the Surveyors of the United States by the following ingenious gentlemen, viz. *David Rittenhouse, John Lukens* and *Thomas Hutchins* Esquires, whose certificate is prefixed to the work. §

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late deceased MICHAEL BOWER, Butcher, of the City of Philadelphia, by Bonds, Notes or Book Debts, are requested to make Payment; and those who have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly authenticated, that Settlement may be made, by

ANNA DORETHA BOWER, Executrix.

April 14. § PHILIP HALL, ANDREW GEYER, } Executors.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on Sunday morning, the 4th inst. from the subscriber, a servant boy, named Richard Hickham, about 16 years of age, much inclined to stooping, has fair curly hair, and fair complexion somewhat freckled: Had on and took with him when he went away, a spotted swanskin jacket, under which were a blue and a green jacket, a woollen cap, wool hat, woollen stockings, brown woollen breeches, and linen trowsers. Whoever takes up and secures said boy in any goal, or brings him to his master, living in the Northern Liberties, four miles from Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, paid by

¶ THOMAS SHAW.

N. B. If he returns home of his own accord his master will forgive him. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off.

Warminster township, Bucks county, April 3.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 26th of March last, An Irish Servant Man, named PHILIP M'GUYRE, 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, short brown hair, much freckled in the face, a down look, and speaks very much with the brogue, and can neither read nor write. Had on, when he went away, a short blue jacket with sleeves, a brown under ditto, buckskin breeches, blue yarn stockings, strong shoes tied with strings, and a felt hat; said servant came in last fall, in the Two Friends, Capt. Cranitch, from Dublin. Whoever apprehends the above servant, and secures him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

ELIJAH STINSON.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

THE TAVERN at Chestnut-hill, lately occupied by Mr. George Weiss, known by the sign of the Sorrel Horse, but at present the sign is down, near the ten mile stone and the fork of the roads leading to Reading and Bethlehem, with or without the adjoining lot and building, as may best suit the purchaser, the whole containing eleven acres and three quarters, all orchard and garden; upwards of 60 hopsheads of cyder have been made in a season thereon; a sufficiency of out-houses, stabling and sheds, two wells of the best water, a pump in one of them; a good cyder-mill and press; the whole under good fence, a fine level piece of ground, fronting 30 perches on the great road, and bounding on a 25 feet lane the whole depth. Chestnut-hill is reckoned one of the healthiest parts of the county, on account of its high and airy situation and good water, is a good stand for a store or tavern, the house, buildings and situation is in every respect commodious and well adapted for a gentleman's retreat in the summer season; the payments will be made easy, and some merchandize will be taken in part. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, in Vine-street, between Second and Third-streets, next door to John Hayley, Esq; where a plan of the lots and building may be seen. ‡ JOHN BIDDIS.

Burlington, March 27th, 1784.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on Thursday Evening or Friday Morning last, A Negro Man, named SAM, 25 years old, about five feet, six or seven inches high, bow legged, remarkably strong built, a yellow skin. He had on and took with him the following clothes and articles, viz. A coat, waistcoat and breeches broad cloth, of an olive green colour; a white flannel coat, spotted jacket and breeches, brown cloth jacket, nankeen breeches, sundry shirts, one of which has long ruffles, a pair of boots, and shoes with pinchbeck buckles, his stockings unknown; a violin which he plays on, and a gun stock'd with curled maple, having a brass streak down the barrel.

He is a proud conceited fellow, wears a silver watch, and can tell a probable story in order to deceive, plays tolerable on the violin. It is imagined he will endeavour to get away in some outward bound Vessel from Philadelphia, as he was seen going towards that city.

Whoever will apprehend the said fellow and secure him in the Work-house of Philadelphia, or in any Goal of this State, shall be paid a reward of Eight Dollars, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, or Mr. Reynold Keen, in Sixth-street, Philadelphia. ¶ JOHN LAWRENCE.

N. B. All Masters of vessels are forbid at their peril to carry off said fellow.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1784.

THERE is now in the Work-House of this city, the following Negroe Men, viz. SAM, a short chunky fellow, says that he formerly belonged to Mr. Vazal Brooks, of the State of Maryland, and that Mr. Brooks set him free, and after that hired him by the year. Likewise, a short slim fellow, named ELISHA, says that he belonged to Mr. Daniel Mifflin, at the Cross Roads, near Dover, and that he set him free in February last. Also, a short thick Negroe fellow, named BILL WIGGINS, says that he was born free, and that he lived with Mr. John Gordon, at Williamsburgh, in Virginia, but it is supposed they are all run-away slaves. Their Masters, if any they have, are hereby desired to come, and take them away in six weeks from the date hereof, otherwise they will be sold out to pay their charges.

† CLEMENT SMITH, Work-House-Keeper.

Tulpehockon, Berks county, March 20, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to the PUBLIC, That the subscriber, living in Tulpehockon, Berks county, warns all persons from taking any assignment or assignments on the following three Bonds or Obligations, which he did give unto a certain FREDERICK KOBEL, of Heidelberg, in said county, and have been due on the first days of May, in the years 1779, 1780 and 1781, as he intends not to pay them, or either of them, unless compelled by law. § PHILIP VAN NIDA.

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